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THE

# Pontificalist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 362.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

**A**USTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF IRON SCREW STEAMERS.—For SYDNEY, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, and PORT PHILLIP.—The following splendid STEAM SHIPS will be despatched on the under-mentioned dates:

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Victoria	1,800	450	—	Jan. 28	Feb. 3

These vessels have been built expressly for the Company, are most commodiously fitted, well ventilated, and in every way suited to the trade, being of most approved models, and having large steam power they are expected to be very rapid. The tables will be supplied on the most liberal scale. Each vessel will carry an experienced surgeon. The rates of passage to the Australian Colonies are—In the First Cabin, from 80 guineas; Second Cabin, 40 guineas; and Third Cabin, 25 guineas, exclusive of wines, beer, or spirits, which can be obtained on board. These ships being constructed to carry freight as well as passengers, offer very favourable opportunities for the shipment of goods, which must be down and cleared at the East India Docks, not later than two days previous to departure from London. For further particulars, and to engage freight or passage, apply to the Company's agent, Charles Walton, jun., 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

**WANTED**, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the Tea and Grocery Business.  
Apply to S. BAINES, Leicester.

**A**SCHOOLMISTRESS is WANTED, either immediately or at Christmas next, for a Girl's School at Great Yarmouth, conducted on the British system, and where Government aid is not accepted. A salary of £40 per annum will be guaranteed.

Apply to GARREN BLAKE, the Honorary Secretary, Great Yarmouth.

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Apply to Mr. R. COULSON, Northampton, stating Age, Salary, Reference, &c.

**SECRETARY** WANTED for the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association: his time to be wholly devoted to the Moral and Spiritual improvement of Young Men. He must be of decided piety, evangelical sentiments, and of good address, as he will have to assist in the collection and maintenance of the Society's funds. He must be able to address public meetings, and to conduct Bible classes. Salary, £100 per annum. Apply, by letter only, on or before the 1st of November, stating age and previous employment for the last four years, addressed to the Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, John Dalton-street, Manchester.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

**THE SUM** of £100 has been Offered to the Executive of the above Association upon condition that nine other donors be found to the same amount. The sum of £1,000 to be specially devoted to counteracting the hostility which the Christian Churches evince towards the Temperance Movement. Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer and Hon. Secretaries, at the Offices and Reading-room, 327, Strand, London.

**HYDROPATHIC NOTICE.**—Dr. CHARLES T. THOMPSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c., may be consulted daily at his residence, No. 42, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., by parties wishing to undergo Hydropathic treatment without going to a Hydropathic Establishment.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.** WEEKLY REPORT, October 16, 1852.

Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£293.19s. 11d.	£5,304 16 0
Shares issued.	34,532	935

Shares drawn this day:—6,110, 16,714, 18,837, 9,215, 30,122, 30,124, 8,109, 12,247, 17,989, 1,978, 7,252, 22,947, 2,807, 7,765, 25,028, 33,419, 16,737, 24,083, 19,919, 26,149, 32,321, 29,187, 4,540, 5,178, 31,915, 19,559, 22,251, 23,978, 8,612, 18,782, 21,099, 21,048, 15,394, 10,186, 27,543, 11,492, 33,302, 8,522, 7,389, 27,977, 18,506, 25,210, 30,906, 9,060, 11,309, 18,942, 13,752, 8,488, 21,956, 4,395, 5,370, 12,863, 11,970, 15,534, 34,163, 24,980, 14,060, 20,032, 26,940, 21,710, 255, 35,736, 5,963, 1,127, 17,153, 30,295, 31,999, 2,578, 12,771.

The shares numbered 24,008, 928, 14,092, 28,184, 25,750, 26,394, 26,268, 10,585, 12,899, 22,514, 29,325, 26,957, 6,887 were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the prospectus, rules, and last annual report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

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W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.

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Instituted for the TRAINING of TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

**THE COMMITTEE** hereby give Notice, that there being Vacancies in their Normal Training School for YOUNG MEN, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

**SAVED** from the FIRE.—The Union Insurance Company being unable to effect terms with regard to the STOCK of FLANNELS, blankets, linens, diapers, sheetings, table-cloths, dresses, shawls, calicoes, &c., lately injured by fire (see daily papers of the 18th September) on the premises, No. 16, Oxford-street, amounting to £10,987, have resolved to distribute them to the public at merely nominal prices. Much of the stock is not injured at all, and the remainder only slightly by water. The flannels and blankets are particularly worthy of attention. There are about 800 dozen French cambric handkerchiefs in the stock.—N.B. We are desirous to state, that the original proprietor will resume business immediately the stock is disposed of.—16, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road.

**BERDOE'S WINTER OVER COATS** and SHOOTING JACKETS. A very large Stock of superior garments, in every improved material and style, and of every degree of warmth or lightness, guaranteed to resist any amount of rain, at charges reduced to the lowest point consistent with the principle, that an article to be really cheap must be good. Every size also of the WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over Coat, for all seasons (price 45s.) Riding and Driving Coats, Leggings, Boys' Over Coats and Capes, also Cloaks, Mantles, Habitats, &c., for Ladies—all thoroughly impervious to rain, without obstructing free ventilation—the fatal objection to all other waterproofs. W. BERDOE, TAILOR and OVER COAT MAKER, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL, (only).

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TRUSTEES. RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., M.P. ED. MALAN, Esq., Q.C., M.P. JAMES FULLER MADORE, Esq. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.

**COPIES** of this Year's ANNUAL REPORT of the Business of the Company, and containing Observations by the Manager on the present state of the practice of LIFE ASSURANCE, as to the validity of Policies, may be had at the chief Office, or from any of the Agents.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Manager.

**DEFECTS** in the PRACTICE of LIFE ASSURANCE, and Suggestions for the Remedy. Sixth Thousand. By ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, W.S.A.L.A.—One and Co. Price 1s.

**PERIODICAL SAVINGS** applied to PROVIDENTIAL PURPOSES, with Observations on Friendly and Odd Fellows' Societies, Freehold and Building Societies, Life Assurance and Self-protecting Assurance. By ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.—One and Co. price 1s. 6d.

Now in the press, the Seventh and Best Edition of **GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL**, with Notes, Biographical and Historical, &c.

At a time when the press is teeming forth its infidel and demoralising publications by millions; and whilst there are so many influences of various kinds at work to corrupt society, it is hoped that the publication of the above Journal, will meet with encouragement from Christians of all classes, although their doctrinal views may not be in exact accordance with those of the Society of Friends, of which George Fox was the founder.

The perusal of Fox's JOURNAL cannot fail amply to compensate the reader, of whatever denomination, for the time and attention he may bestow upon it. Sir James Mackintosh says, "it is one of the most extraordinary and instructive narratives in the world: which no reader of competent judgment can peruse without revering the virtue of the writer; and Coleridge in his Biographical Literaria observes:—"There exist fictions on the human understanding, and the nature of man, which would have a far juster claim to their high rank and celebrity, if, in the whole huge volume, there could be found as much fulness of heart and intellect, as bursts forth in many a simple page of George Fox."

In every point of view, George Fox was certainly a character of no ordinary rank. He was well taught in the school of Christ, and thoroughly versed in the Scriptures, which he held in very high estimation. Though a stranger to the polish of human learning, he possessed a truly enlightened mind, connected with sound practical knowledge; and fearlessly inculcated, amongst persons of all ranks, sentiments and views on various points, equally conducive to the immediate comfort, and the amelioration and advancement of the various classes of civil society. These views, though then rejected by many as visionary, have since met with very general acceptance, and in some cases have even obtained the favourable attention of Government.

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Upwards of 2,000 copies are already sold. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the low Subscription Price, will please forward their names, stating the number required, to

WILSON ARMISTEAD, Leeds.

**PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY**, provisionally registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110. In 15,000 shares of £1 each, to be fully paid upon allotment (with power to increase to £35,000).

The Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with genuine unadulterated articles, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but at lower than the importation prices.

The Company have met with the greatest success, having obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the unanimous award of both the Council and Prize Medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851. In the Jurors' Report, pp. 638 to 641, are given detailed descriptions of the processes for which the Council Medal was awarded, and of the articles manufactured by the Company, which the Report pronounces fully equal to those made in France.

By the Jurors' Reports it is shown that the best producing countries export the choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Granada, St. Lucia, &c. This and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices, have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different preparations of chocolate. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government from using deleterious ingredients; hence their superiority, and the universal consumption of chocolate in that country. In 1850 their exports of chocolate, bonbons, conserves, &c., amounted to 983,350 lbs.; and the consumption in this country may be increased to almost an indefinite extent by the reduction of prices, which the saving of import duty affords.

As an evidence that genuine chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appreciated by the English people, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact that, during the Great Exhibition of 1851, its consumption in the central refreshment court exceeded that of tea or coffee, and it is now almost universally recommended by the medical profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which enters into the human dietary.

The following is a copy of the Jurors' award:—

"Paris Chocolate Company, Regent-street.

"Prize Medal awarded for most excellent chocolate confectionery, in a great variety of forms, all of which was found to be carefully prepared and well flavoured; and also for an assortment of syrups, which, on dilution, form very agreeable and refreshing beverages."

The following is a copy of the certificate of award:—

"Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, 1851.

"I hereby certify that Her Majesty's Commissioners, upon the award of the Jurors, have presented a Prize Medal to the Paris Chocolate Company for chocolate and syrups shown in the Exhibition.

"ALBERT, President of the Royal Commissioners.

"Exhibition, Hyde-park, London, October 15, 1851."

The Paris Chocolate Company being fully established, and having formed large and lucrative connexions, it is proposed to extend its operations by the introduction of more capital, through the medium of a Joint-Stock Company, to be incorporated pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, whereby the constitution of the Company and the rights and liabilities of its members will be defined and limited.

The promoters are the representatives of the existing Company, which it is intended to merge into a Joint-Stock Company of 15,000 shares of £1 each, to be fully paid up upon allotment, so as to avoid future calls. The promoters will accept for the stock, plant, book debts, and goodwill of the existing Company £10,000., to be paid by 8,000 paid up shares, and 2,000 in cash; the latter to be paid by moiety of the subscriptions as received. It is estimated that the above capital will be amply sufficient to develop the business of the Company to a highly profitable extent, but power will be reserved for the shareholders to increase the capital to 25,000, if hereafter deemed advisable.

The promoters, in addition to taking the above large stake in the new Company, will continue as managing and manufacturing Directors, to devote to its interest all their knowledge and experience, thus affording the best guarantee for faithful and effective superintendence; it is obvious how advantageous and free from risk to shareholders must be their investment in an established prosperous company, with business connexions and a high reputation already formed, and manufacturing apparatus already in full operation. The past experience of the promoters proves that a secure and large return may be obtained upon the capital invested.

The affairs of the Company will be controlled by a board of five Directors, chosen by the shareholders, who will be consulted on all important points, and who will elect their own auditor.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from, and applications for shares may be addressed to, the Directors, at the wholesale depot, 38, Pudding-lane, Eastcheap, City.

Form of Application for Shares.

To the Directors of the Paris Chocolate Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me — shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot me, and pay the deposit of 1s. per share when called upon so to do. Also, to execute the deed of settlement whenever required.

Dated this day of , 1852.

Usual signature .....

Name (in full) .....

Residence .....

Business or Profession .....

Referee's Name .....

Residence .....

Business or Profession .....

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**BAE'S and CO'S. PALE ALE**, 6s. per dozen Quarts, 4s. per dozen Pints.

**PALE or GOLD SHERRY**, 26s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

**OLD BOTTLED PORT**, 36s., 42s., 48s.

**DAUGHT PORT**, 3

## THE DAWN INSTITUTE.

Ensham, October 14th, 1852.

SIR.—MR. BOLTON appears as your advocate against me and my brother in the *Nonconformist* of Oct. 13. I consider myself justified in regarding him as your defender; for, though you are not mentioned by name, yet he joins issue with me on a letter I addressed to you, and comes forth with the very arguments used by you in your letters to me, and which I have partly answered already. Mr. Bolton sets himself to the very difficult task of white-washing Henson and the Dawn Committee, who have blackened *themselves*, by their conduct and resolutions. This he sets to work to do by assertions without proof, and that admit of none.

Your advocate charges me with attacking the absent; but, Sir, I would remind you, that the controversy was opened when Messrs Scoble and H. H. H. were in England, and said nothing in self-defence, but, by some singular coincidence, as soon as your morally-rotten and argumentatively-ricketty case began to exhibit its corruption and weaknesses, both of them went to Canada.

I call upon your defender to state what he means by the "polluted sources" he says I have raked from—which expression he is compelled to qualify and half contradict in a very unsatisfactory foot-note—and then I will reply to that charge.

Mr. Bolton says, that Josiah Henson's labours at Dawn always have been gratuitous. If this is true, how is it that Henson is a creditor? And as he was and is a poor man, how was he sustained at Dawn without any remuneration? As to the denial of the statement respecting Mr. Scoble, the person who penned the assertion in the *Anti-slavery Standard*, that Mr. Scoble was to have been engaged at Dawn, would not have done so without *good authority*. Mr. Bolton's declaration about the Trustee is answered in my remarks concerning the latter in my last letter. While your defender refers to the recommendation of Henson by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and others, allow me to say, that neither the Ambassador, nor the *President* even, of the United States could authorize him *legally* to collect for Dawn by the sanction of a minority only of the Trustees.

With respect to the charge that Mr. Mathews came to England principally to oppose Henson's mission—this is simply *false*, as Mr. Mathews came to plead the cause of the Free Mission Society—to present its claims. Mr. Mathews tried all in his power to get the subject of Henson's treachery to the Free Mission Society settled without public controversy; but he was repulsed. Mr. Mathews could have done *altogether* without the "papers" condemnatory of Henson, the unofficial resolution in which paper Mr. Bolton slanderously says Mr. M. "mainly" relied on; but he published them with Mr. Scoble's counter-statement, to show particularly to what papers Mr. S. referred in one of his attacks on Mr. Mathews. Mr. Mathews's *legal* warrant to collect was from the *board* of his society, as well as from the *contract* with the trustees and the society; and Mr. M.'s *moral* recommendation arose from honourable and self-sacrificing service in the slave's cause for twelve years, and from the violence of the lynchers by whom Mr. M.'s life was nearly destroyed, because of his anti-slavery advocacy.

With regard to the meeting at Dawn, Mr. Mathews received a letter from the Secretary or "Agent," who, Mr. Bolton said, was watching the case—which letter states that the "performance" differed from all meetings which that agent had ever been at, where *fairness of investigation* was aimed at; and, looking at the information of Mr. Bolton, as coming from Mr. Scoble, Mr. Mathews has found statements by Mr. S. so repeatedly false, that he could not trust to the truth of them. Further, as to the "meeting" at Dawn, the resolutions which were passed in favour of Henson were to have been published in the *Voice of the Fugitive*, but a correspondent writes that those resolutions were not thus published, and that they *dare not* publish them. Moreover, Mr. Mathews is assured, by information from Canada, that the officers and others of the public meeting at Chatham will confirm the statement that the *three* resolutions denying to Henson authority to collect were adopted in the Chatham meeting. With respect to Mr. Bolton's representation of the Dawn meeting referred to above, and of Mr. Newman's conduct therewith, the truthfulness of the report of that meeting is denied, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to get it corrected in the *Voice of the Fugitive*; but the review was not admitted through Mr. Scoble's interference with the Editor to prevent it. This course Mr. Scoble took in England, to prevent my brother's letters appearing in a public paper, giving to that effect *two hours at a time*—an unmanly, mean, and unfair course, in which Mr. Bolton has imitated Mr. Scoble with respect to my defence of my brother. What miserable policy! What senile subterfuge! What a base, contemptible, and dishonourable littleness! None but those who find they have truth against them would stoop to such a course. While our enemies attack us publicly, they try secretly to get our defence suppressed. I ask, Sir, whether Mr. Bolton did this with your sanction or suggestion?

Mr. Bolton writes, that one of the agents of the Free Mission Society had been tampering with a gentleman's clerk—offering inducements to him to write a letter to England, in his employer's name, prejudicial to Henson. I have before me a copy of a certificate from the gentleman referred to, which declares the whole to be "entirely untrue." Moreover, the gentleman's clerk threatens to sue Mr. Scoble, if he is worth a cent, as soon as he sets foot in Canada.

A man takes the tinge of his companionship, and the letter of Mr. Bolton has all the marks of one who has received his lesson from you and the committee. There is just the same warp of misrepresentation, which characterised your resolutions, running through the woe of the letter. Let any Christian lay the resolutions of the committee, and the letter of your defender on one side, and then lay my brother's defence, my strictures on the resolutions, and my three letters on the other side, and glance over the whole, and I have no fear on which side the moral effect of truth will tell.

Both my former letters have fully answered the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the last paragraph but one of your defence, by your friend. The assertion that I wrote *long* letters of three or four columns to try to get the Christian public to believe in my brother's inadvertence, is a base and false utterance, which the public, by reference, can prove the untruthfulness of, as but a very small part of my letters is occupied with that issue. On referring to the letters, I find about ten lines of the first letter, and three short paragraphs only of the second letter are thus occupied. So much for Mr. Bolton's truthfulness!! And I here tell you, Sir, that I am ready to meet in public print, you, or any of the committee, or Mr. Bolton, on all the other issues which are left untouched. If your resource from public discussion, and use private agency as your resource, it will show at once your cowardice and weakness.

Mr. Bolton appears to be in office as Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. When he was Mr. Scoble's deputy, and Mr. S., during an interview with my brother, was brow-beating him for several hours, while denying Mr. Mathews's right to see Henson's credentials, Mr. Bolton kept two female relatives of Mr. M. waiting two hours without informing him of it. Mr. Bolton, also, during Mr. Scoble's absence in Canada, edited the *Anti-slavery Reporter*, and therein asserted, that the American Missionary Association, of all other societies, is the only one conducted on anti-Slavery principles. Mr. Mathews wrote to him for explanation, referring to the Report of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, which declared that the Free Mission Society maintained strictly its anti-slavery character. The letter of Mr. Bolton now lying before me, headed with the official vignette of the society, states, in answer, that the word "almost" should have been introduced; and states further, "An opportunity may occur before long which I may avail myself of, to correct it." But in spite of the two may's, the lie remains uncorrected to the present hour. When next your advocate writes, I hope, Sir, he will not pile up his pronouns and verbs in such a mix-medley fashion, so as to make it impossible to tell what nominatives they belong to. Of two persons charged in his first paragraph, it is impossible, in some parts, to tell against which of the two the charge is levelled. It looks like haste, or tripulation, or incapacity.

I now, Sir, place the general subject before the public, in the following points. 1. Dawn Institute was in a wretched condition, and deep in debt—Mr. Henson being one of the Managing Committee, and claiming to be a creditor. 2. The Trustees

passed a resolution, offering it to some society who would build it up for the advantage of the coloured people; and, as anxiety was expressed that the Free Mission Society should have it, the latter sent on an agent to Canada, who reported its mournfully ruined condition. 3. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees of the Institute, the agents of the Free Mission Society accepted the offer of the Trustees. 4. This arrangement having been made, a contract was drawn up, securing the Institute to the Free Mission Society as long as the Institute appeared to prosper. The Committee, you, and your defender, dispute the meaning of the terms of this contract, and say that the possession by the Free Mission Society is only a *tolerated possession*, and that, on certain conditions, the Trustees "allow the full use of the property, &c." But the contract says, "The Trustees *undertake to allow the use, &c.*" I contend that the two verbs "undertake" and "allow," cannot be put asunder in a legal constructive view of the document, and that the first verb covenantly binds down the Trustees to the action of the second; and that while the society fulfils its stipulated conditions, it is out of the power of a third party legally or morally to step in, and cut short the contractual possession, unless by the full consent of all the contracting parties. As soon as this compact was made, which was accepted in good faith by the agents of the Free Mission Society, the Board ratified the engagement, which Mr. Ross never contradicted *till Mr. Scoble went to Canada*. 5. Though the founders of the Institute had, in the deed, prohibited the Trustees and Managers from incurring debts, rendering them personally responsible, in that case, yet debts were incurred, with Josiah Henson as a creditor, as well as a manager; and though there was thus a *bar to any legal claim for debt*, yet the Free Mission Society and the Trustees, considering that there might be a *moral claim*, consented that the saw-mill and certain lands should be leased for four years, rent free, to Henson and Co., to enable them to pay the debts: the Free Mission Society thus suffering a loss of advantage. 6. The Dawn deed required that an annual balance-sheet should be sworn to before a neighbouring magistrate. There was no evidence that this had been done for years, or that such a balance-sheet had been publicly seen. At the time the Free Mission Society took the Institute, a very unsatisfactory and loose account was given of its debts. These debts were said to have increased in the year 1850, three thousand dollars, while for each of the two previous years they had stood at one thousand dollars per annum. Little could be learned about the creditors. 7. A resolution of "cordial gratitude" was passed by the Dawn Trustees to the Free Mission Society, for the improved and thriving condition of the Institute, since that Society had taken it up. This was the spirit of the Trustees to the Society *till Mr. Scoble went to Canada*. 8. The Free Mission Society sending an agent to England, found itself opposed by Mr. Henson, Mr. Scoble, and an English committee, whose object seemed to be to wrest Dawn Institute from the hands of the Free Missionists, and to destroy the working of their agent. 9. The Free Missionists considering that they could work elsewhere, and that their opponents, having wealth with them, might do more good, were willing peaceably to give it up, on being dismissed honorably, and reimbursed no more than would preserve them from the in the outlay they had made. 10. This was declined by the Committee through Mr. Scoble. 11. A league seemed to exist, reaching from America to England, to put down so out-and-ont an anti-slavery body as the Free Missionary Society. 12. The Free Mission Society still retains possession of Dawn Institute. 13. In the face of these facts, the Rev. T. Binney had the assurance to say that only a tolerated possession was given to the Free Mission Society. The contrary I am prepared to argue from the *letter* and *spirit* of the contract—the previous condition of the Institute—the public statements uncontradicted at the time—the good faith exercised in the contract by the Free Mission Society—and some part of the language and conduct of the English committee, &c., &c.

In conclusion: may the great and mighty God of Heaven strike slavery in its foul depths! (and its foul depths are in the South of North America,) and in its strongest holds (and its strongest holds are the *American churches*); and in its distant outposts (and its distant outposts are among leaders and religious organizations in liberty-loved "Old England"); and may there be the tumbling of such *Thug* tyranny from the rock of North American liberty; even of such *Thug* tyranny as connects religion and murder—robbery and God—devilism and Christianity. Away with it! *Away with it!* The earth has drunk blood enough from it! The air has been burdened with groans from it! The green of the sea has been reddened by it! It is a blackening and blasting pestilence! Out with it! Let every English hand be lifted to strike the serpent monster! Let there be no sunshine where it is; and no rest for the human spirits that commit themselves to its perpetuity! And you, Sir, stand aside from the path of those who would hold the glass of truth to its religious hideousness!

I remain, Sir, yours for the slave's advocate,

HENRY MATHEWS,  
Baptist Minister.

The Rev. T. BINNEY.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—Although we sell Black Tea at 3s. per lb., and good Black Tea at 3s. 4d., Strong Coffee at 10d., and Fine Coffee at 11d. per lb., we still say to all who study economy, that

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST, particularly when the best can be obtained from us at the following prices:—

The best Congou Tea .....	3s. 8d. per lb.
The best Imperial Souchong Tea .....	4s. 0d. "
The best Moyune Gunpowder .....	5s. 0d. "
The best old Mocha Coffee .....	1s. 4d. "
The best West India Coffee .....	1s. 4d. "
The best Plantation Ceylon .....	1s. 0d. "

Tea or Coffee, to the value of 40s., sent carriage free to any part of England by

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No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

## COLONIAL COFFEE, CHOP, AND DINING-ROOMS,

78, LOMBARD-STREET (near the Bank).

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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*distributed in violation alike of Statute and of principle.*

Colleges were Charitable Foundations for the support of Poor Scholars. The language of Founders is plain: those to be admitted are described as *pauperes, magis pauperes, indigentes*, and by similar terms. It is declared in Statutes, and enforced by Visitors, that the Colleges "are not at liberty to receive such as have sufficient to provide for their own necessities."—A small sum, sufficient for maintenance only, is the provision made for Fellows, and other stipends are on a similarly small scale, in the Statutes of Balliol, Merton, New, Queen's, Magdalen, Brasen-nose, and Corpus Colleges. These are not *exceptions* to, but *instances* of, the intentions of Founders. Nor was this limitation of benefits to Poor Students merely a regulation that belonged to monastic and ascetic times. In the Statutes of Colleges founded after the Reformation—as at Jesus and Pembroke—this eleemosynary character is equally apparent, both in the use of the same words in describing the parties to be admitted, and in the provision made for their support.—Heads and Fellows are also *forbidden*, by some statutes, to increase their emoluments,—and the division of a surplus between them is evidently never contemplated, even when not forbidden. In other cases, the statutes expressly provide that as revenues increase, the number of Fellows shall increase proportionately.—(Report, pp. 136—138.)

ALL these provisions are *violated*. The intentions of Founders—so hypocritically pleaded against Reform—are unfulfilled in every one of the points they would have deemed most important. The Commissioners shall prove it:—"Colleges are no longer eleemosynary. . . . Beneficed clergymen, men of official station, gentlemen of considerable though it may not be landed fortune, barristers in good practice, masters of large schools, and many whose parents are rich, have, *within our own experience*, been in receipt of emoluments from the foundations of Colleges. . . . It is certainly not consistent with the Statutes. *Nowhere has the number of Fellows been increased*, as the revenues of the societies have increased. *A surplus, sometimes a very large surplus, in money, is divided between the Head and Fellows.* . . . Poverty, even as denoting the condition of persons who could not live without assistance in the manner usual at Oxford, is rarely a determining motive in elections."—(Report, p. 143.)

To instance these abuses,—Magdalen College was founded for "poor and indigent" scholars: both Demyships (or Scholarships) and Fellowships were to be given to such only. Fellows were to receive not more than sixteen-pence a week; Demyes, half that sum; and the Head, £40 a year. At present the revenues are estimated at upwards of £30,000 per annum! This is only an estimate,—for Magdalen knew its own case so well, that it *declined* to give any information to the Commissioners. What the Head receives, nobody knows. A *Junior Fellowship*, twenty years ago, was worth £250 a year. Seniors receive, it is known, very much more. But Demyes, or Scholars—the only *Student* portion of the community—are defrauded, and do not receive half the value of Fellowships.—(Rep., p. 221—223).—Now, this College, the best endowed in the world, is a "poor man's College;" and the Statutes prescribe the use of all its surplus funds "for the good of the College," and division of it amongst the Head and Fellows is "strictly forbidden under pain of perjury!"—All Souls College is also stated to be for "the poor and indigent," and enjoys revenues to the amount of £10,000 a year. But it is distinctly admitted that poverty is no recommendation *there*. On the contrary, aristocratic connexions are looked on as *indispensable* to a Fellowship; and, what is almost worse, merit is wholly unconsidered: so that the late Dr. Ingram states "it is not so much a place of education, as of cultivated society!"—(Report, pp. 215—220). *Ex una, disce omnes.*

So much the more need that the public be well-informed on the subject of *Abuses at Oxford*: for, however venerable and strenuously defended, abuses do not live long in the light of an intelligent public opinion. We resume, then, our Catalogue; simply remarking, that, as we dealt in our last with the more prominent abuses connected with the *University* system, we now have to exhibit a sample—a very small, but a perfectly fair sample—of those more private abuses which lurk in the management of *Colleges* and their revenues. We shall not be uniformly able, as before, to quote directly from the Report of the Commissioners; the details and instances of each abuse we shall adduce being far too numerous; but we shall give references by which our statements may be verified.

6. *The Revenues of the various Colleges are all, more or less, diverted from Statutable objects, and*

Now, allowing for all social changes—giving the widest latitude to the words "poor and indi-

gent"—and taking the different values of money into consideration—it is evident, not merely that the *letter* of Statutes is violated, but, that also, the *spirit* is disregarded,—that the purposes and objects of these endowments are entirely and unlawfully changed, to the injury of those for whom they were intended; and this is done by the very men who make long faces and sanctimoniously plead oaths and statutes as reasons against renovation and amendment! Call a spade a spade—and this is perjury and hypocrisy.

7. *The Rule of Life and Study prescribed by Statutes is entirely violated in the prevailing practice.*

These prescribe that all Members on the Foundation be regularly resident; stipends are to cease during absence from the College; common meals are provided, during which silence is to be kept and the Bible read; the Latin tongue is to be used; a uniform dress is to be worn; and a thoroughly strict system of surveillance and discipline is arranged. As to prayers, and masses, and processions, in some cases ordained, nothing need be said about them, as the Reformation made them illegal. This rule of life is *no longer observed*. One important result is, that the "Residence of Fellows, which Founders looked upon as essential [because statutorily the Fellows are *real students*] is required of none except Probationers in the first year."—(Report, p. 144.) On minor matters of dress, manners, and discipline, the departures from the Statutes would be unworthy of a mention—as they involve neither principles nor public interests—but for the reason already more than once referred to, that their sacredness and inviolability is insisted on, with exquisite absurdity, by those who alone have set them at nought.

There is a more serious abuse in the non-observance of the rule of *study*. Fellows are required by the Statutes in general, to proceed, after completing the course in Arts, to one of the higher Faculties; they are to make a diligent attendance on the Public Lectures; they are to engage frequently in the performance of exercises in the Schools: in short, theirs is to be a life of *study* in the fullest sense. The Commissioners contrast with this the present state of affairs—"The main object of the endowments . . . to support persons actually engaged in study, has been almost entirely set aside. . . . In the present day there is only a small fraction of College revenues which can properly be said to be devoted to students.

. . . Nor can it be said that the endowments contribute in any essential degree to the support or instruction of the great mass of students."—(Report, p. 144.) Here, at least, is flagrant abuse: it is admitted that "the Colleges are no longer places of study in the sense of their founders; and whatever, for the most part, is done in the way of study is *at the cost of the Students themselves*, who enter as independent members of the Colleges,—thus *adding still more to those large incomes* which, in direct violation of the Statutes and their oaths, the Fellows draw from the endowments of the Colleges!

We think we have sustained our statement: we add nothing to stamp the character of such systematic corruption and time-honoured fraud.

8. *Oaths are solemnly imposed, which are not only violated, but are intended to be violated, and that in all cases.*

We have already established the fact of departure from the Statutes, and that not in occasional and exceptional cases, but as a rule; and such has been the state of things for a century and a half in some cases, and in all existed at the time the present Heads and Fellows were elected. They knew both the existing system and the statutable condition of their Colleges; and the Fellows elected every Term knew them both. Yet they "are bound to the inviolable observance of all these Statutes by Oaths, increasing in stringency and solemnity in proportion as the Statutes become more minute, and less capable of being observed" (Report, p. 146). Any deviation from the letter of the Statutes is forbidden in the Oaths of New College, Magdalen, and Corpus, "under the pain of anathema and the wrath of

Almighty God."—We do not think these Oaths ought to be observed,—they are deeply injurious and immoral. But the parties who desire to preserve them, and who contend for their sanctity when asked to break through the silence and secrecy as to College affairs, imposed on them by their Oath, are the very parties who live in a constant and intentional disregard of them! So certain is this, that the Commissioners even state their belief that these parties "would probably refuse to avail themselves of a permission to abandon the imposition of Oaths;" and they recommend "that no time should be lost in prohibiting them as unlawful." We also quote their words on the moral aspects of the question:—

"It is true that considerable departure from the Statutes is justified by common sense; by the law of the land, and by the custom of centuries. But the retention of oaths imposed for the very purpose of preventing such departure, must be regarded as an evil so great, so foreign to the spirit of our age and laws, so distressing to many conscientious men, and in a place of education so mischievous, that morality as well as convenience, join in demanding the aid of the Legislature for an immediate abolition of this sanction, which now serves only as an excuse for resisting inquiry respecting the breach of those statutes which it was meant to preserve unbroken."—(Report, p. 147.)

All further objections to the abolition of these Oaths are met by the remark, "it must be asked whether those who now enjoy Fellowships and Scholarships have any Statutable right to what they enjoy, in accordance with the very enactments on which they ground their claims."—(P. 154.)

Lastly.—Fellowships are obtained on grounds which constitute practically one of the worst abuses in the system, and most prejudicial to the interests of learning.

There are in Oxford 542 Fellowships; not including the Demyships at Magdalen. Of these only 22 are open—that is, accessible by competition to any young man who is not barred by his own want of talents or diligence. The others are restricted to Persons born in particular localities—to Founders'-kin—and to Persons educated in particular schools. "The effect of these restrictions is most mischievous," says Mr. Temple, "the Undergraduates suffer a double loss; first, in being deprived of the legitimate stimulus to study, and secondly, in having their instruction entrusted to an inferior body of men." The Commissioners add that they hold out "incentives to indolence, selfishness, and self-indulgence," bring to the Colleges "persons of glaring incapacity," and so misuse the magnificent provision Oxford has at her disposal for the support of learning and science, that from "their multiplication tenfold, distributed as now, little would result but increased odium to the University." A significant sentence follows,—"The architectural magnificence of Oxford would be diminished, . . . and great opportunities of future good would be lost, if several of its richest Colleges were swept away, but little present loss would be sustained by the University, the Church, or the Country!"—(P. 151.)

In addition, however, to these abuses, there are worse behind. Election to Fellowships by favour; combinations to nominate by rotation, instead of by the impartial choice of all; strong local and class feeling in elections; the dependence of success on the good-will of College Officers; the appointment of relatives and friends irrespective of merit; these are all asserted to exist, and charged on some of the Colleges by name, by the Royal Commissioners. Well may they adopt Mr. Jowett's words—"This is a disgrace and abuse peculiar to Oxford."—(Report, pp. 168-9.)

Here our task shall end:—we have not adduced the isolated and minor abuses detected, by the aid of the Evidence, in single Colleges, but those which are common to all, or nearly all: and if we have not exhibited an unusual combination of gross corruption, petty jobbery, and hypocrisy—if not even perjury, we know not where to look for a worse. And these things exist in institutions which are national, and to which we have all a common right. Perhaps Dissenters may be long indifferent to University Reform—yet we are constrained to consider it, as we said at the outset, "one of the most promising practical Dissenting questions of the day." Restore to the Universities their ancient and independent constitution—abolish Religious Tests—effect a thorough and searching Collegiate reform—and re-distribute the existing endowments so as to serve learning and to promote the public good,—these, with the exception of the Test abolition, which they were instructed not to consider, are the actual recommendations of the Commissioners: and these effected—the Separation of Church and State is but a question of time.

#### EXETER AND LINCOLN—PUSEYITES AND PLURALISTS.

THE excitement occasioned in the Western diocese of England by the establishment of a confessional in one of its churches, and the virtual approval thereof by its bishop, found a formal expression in a meeting held on the 12th inst., in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse. The assembly

was as numerous as the most capacious building in the neighbourhood would allow; and received additional gravity from the exclusion of females and young persons. Resolutions declaring that the confessional system, as "practised at St. Peter's church, Plymouth, and sanctioned by the Bishop of Exeter, is characterised by the most revolting features of the Romish confessional," and is "contrary to the doctrine, practice, and spirit of the Church of England," were carried unanimously. Petitions to the Queen, and to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the authoritative repudiation of this and other Romish practices in the Establishment, were also adopted; and a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "that he would put in force the laws of which he is the administrator," was announced. The speakers, with one exception, were clergymen or Episcopalian; and the petitions were subscribed only by "ministers and laymen of the Church of England." Thus have we, once more, a rebellion in the diocese of Exeter against its legally-appointed ecclesiastical lord.

We have also, once more, a display of determination, on the part of that reverend dignitary, to maintain the authority with which he is legally invested by such means as the law affords him. The Rev. H. A. Greaves, one of the clerical speakers at the meeting in St. George's Hall, received, a day or two after, a letter which must have sadly disturbed his morning meal, or his evening's gaiety. It bore the episcopal seal—was dated from Bishopstowe, whence so many terrible missives have issued—addressed its recipient, not by the affectionate epithets which none knows better than the haughty Churchman how to employ, but after this stern, attorney fashion:—

"Rev. Sir.—My attention has been called to a report in the *West of England Conservative* of yesterday, in which you are stated to have made, at a very numerous meeting, holden on the preceding evening, at St. George's Hall, in Stonehouse, the following motion, which is said to have been unanimously adopted:—

"That the system of confession carried on at St. Peter's church is contrary to the doctrine, the practice, and the spirit of the Church of England."

"As this is an express charge against Rev. G. B. Prynne, the minister of St. Peter's, of offending against the laws of our Church, I deem it to be your manifest duty to take such steps as shall enable you to prove the truth of it."

Very prompt and decided this, but not unreasonable. No one can deny the fairness of the interpretation put upon the language quoted, or dissent from the writer's view of the obligation incurred by its employment. Lest, however, there should be any hesitation in accepting the challenge—any abatement from the defiant courage displayed in St. George's Hall—the writer revives the recollection of a circumstance possibly forgotten in the heat of oratory and responsive applause:—

"If this duty admitted of being put in a stronger light than by merely citing the words of the resolution, I should remind you that it was the deliberate decision of a meeting, the proceedings of which were opened by the Rev. W. H. Nantes, the incumbent of the parish within which you were assembled, by offering up to Almighty God, on requisition of your chairman, 'The Collect for grace, for unity and concord, and for healing the divisions of the Church, concluding with the Lord's Prayer.'

"We ought not to doubt that such a commencement of such proceedings was felt by every Christian of every one of the many denominations which I am told had their representative in the meeting—as a more than ordinary admonition of the necessity of observing the laws of Christian charity—of taking care that no (I will not say untrue, but) rash, or even unnecessary judgment should be pronounced on any one, least of all, on a minister, to whom the spiritual care of thousands of the long-neglected souls of one of the most populous districts of Plymouth has been consigned, and the success of whose ministrations for these souls must mainly depend on their due appreciation of his faithfulness to his high charge. Nothing, in short, could, I such a case, protect you, and those who acted with you, from the guilt of profane mockery, in daring to commence your proceedings with prayers such as have been stated, but certain knowledge, founded on indisputable evidence, of the truth of the charge which you adduced."

There could be no resisting that—and as little doubt about the writer. Mr. Greaves was under no necessity to turn the leaf and look at the signature. No episcopal secretary or chaplain penned that delicate homily on circumspection in judgment and speech. It is the "fine Roman hand" of "H. Exeter." Mr. Greaves's cheek must have blanched as his eye went down the page. He must have dreaded to begin the next paragraph—for Henry of Exeter never inculcates charity but when he is going to do something very dreadful; as Louis Napoleon never swears but to betray. The unhappy vicar's uneasiness would be quite justified by what follows:—

"I hesitate not, therefore, to urge upon you that you incur no unnecessary delay in making your formal application for the exercise of the judicial powers entrusted to the Church's court. In doing this, I have pleasure in saying that I am ready to secure (so far as is in my power) not only the most expeditious, but also the most impartial and dispassionate trial of the case, by forbearing all proceedings within this diocese, and sending it, at once, by letters of request, to the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury—the Court of Arches. If, indeed, you prefer a commission of inquiry here, I will, on your signifying your wish, immediately issue such a

Still substantially just, but exquisitely cruel. The preacher of "Christian charity," the monitor of clerical duty, has "pleasure" in sending one of his reverend brethren for "expeditious," "impartial," and "dispassionate" trial, to—the Court of Arches! Very much as if a man should have bequeathed to his friend a suit in the unreformed Court of Chancery. How delicate the mode of citation—making the issue of the commission or the letters of request, the poor vicar's own act, and a favour on the part of his tormentor. And how considerate the alternative that is put to the hapless accuser of his brother priest—Bishopstowe or Doctoress Commons! Verily, this "Reverend Father" chastises his children as the Persians are said to punish their criminals—by smearing them with honey and exposing them to the flies.

But the climax of malicious suavity and ironical kindness is yet to come. The Bishop calls for a contribution as well as a show of hands on behalf of the second resolution at the Stonehouse meeting:—

"In calling on you to perform this act of justice, I rejoice to know, that you cannot be deterred by the probable cost—not only because that cost may, by mutual agreement, be brought within tolerable limits—but also because the 162 persons who joined you in calling the meeting, including nineteen clergymen, two admirals, two generals, three colonels, many other officers of H.M. navy and army of various ranks, five justices of the peace, the Mayor of Devonport, four physicians, one banker of great opulence, and solicitors without number, as well as the hundreds of others, who voted for your resolution, will not be so utterly insensible to what is due to their own honour, no less than yours, as to refuse to contribute what may be necessary to prove the truth of a proposition, which if it be not true, is a calumny so foul and mischievous that no clergyman, no Christian, no man with the honest feelings of a man, can have allowed himself to assert it, and then shrink from the responsibility of proving his assertion.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,  
Rev. H. A. Greaves. H. EXETER.

P.S. I shall send a copy of this letter to Mr. Prynne, giving to him, as I give to you, leave to publish it."

On the very day that the *West of England Conservative* conveyed to Bishopstowe intelligence of the evangelical mutiny, the *Times* gave to the world the tale repeated below—a tale that maketh the ears of every one who heareth it to tingle, either with shame or indignation. Two brothers, sons of the late Bishop of Lincoln, have absorbed between them, in the course of thirty-eight years, three hundred thousand pounds of public property!—property dedicated to the service of religion and the relief of the poor. We doubt whether, in any quarter of the Church, there is greater resentment towards these Pretymans than at Bishopstowe—for the lord of that place is neither luxurious nor idle, and must regard the greedy drones of his Church with the contempt and anger which a Napier feels for a feather-bed soldier or a lord of the Admiralty. Henry of Exeter, despite his reply to the *Edinburgh Reviewer*, is not generally acquitted of nepotism; but no one can impugn his laboriousness. He spares neither himself nor others. Both Phillpotts and Pretymans, however, are unconsciously working to the same end. The one, by insisting on a usurped dominion over men's consciences—the other, by a flagrant perversion of a public trust—helps on the time of deliverance and restitution.

#### THE BROTHERS PRETYMAN.

The *Morning Chronicle*, the organ of the High Church party, has recently been directing attention to the disgraceful monopoly by cathedral deans and chapters of church revenues. The distribution of episcopal patronage, too, has been subjected to a very damaging exposure; and the way in which Right Reverend Spiritual Fathers provide for the worldly comforts of their offspring according to the flesh, was strikingly illustrated, in a recent article, by the case of the pluralist Pretymans, two sons of a late Bishop of Lincoln. The writer in the *Chronicle* confessed his inability to state the real extent of the multitudinous emoluments annually pocketed by these gentlemen. A correspondent of the *Times* has overcome the difficulty. He gives an elaborate detail of all the livings they hold, the manner in which they became possessed of them, and the duties they entail. The record will require some space, but the information must not be withheld:—

First of all (says the writer), I will take Richard Pretymans, as chaplain-warden of the Mere Hospital, in Lincolnshire, and defendant in "The Attorney-General v. Pretymans," a suit before the late Master of the Rolls in 1841. The "Law Report" (Beavin 4, p. 462), states that in 1244, Simon de Ropell gave, and by charter confirmed, to the hospital erected by him in Mere, for the perpetual support of *thirteen* poor persons in *bed, and food, and clothing*, and of the chaplain *therein* ministering and his household, all his lands in the Mere (874 acres), and granted to the Bishops of Lincoln the appointment of a fit chaplain-warden, there to perform divine service; and he willed that once in the year this chaplain should account to the Bishop of Lincoln, and, with his consent, appoint the poor persons.

Such was the trust, and in 1817, thirty-five years ago, the then bishop appointed, as chaplain, his son Richard, who, two years after, granted a lease of the hospital land, reserving the old rent of £32, but taking a fine of more than £9,000. In 1826 and 1836, he again renewed the lease, for fines of £2,200 and £1,742 10s., all of which, like his predecessors, he kept himself, besides £750 for timber. The report adds, that out of the £32 he kept £8 himself, and applied the rest to the use of

six poor persons—that the buildings of the hospital had ceased to exist—that no duties were performed by him, and that the annual value of the Mere lands was more than £1,200. The suit was commenced at the instance of the charity commissioners, to whom the dean and chapter of Lincoln (consisting of a dean and sub-dean, and the two canons Pretyman) refused to produce their copy of the charter without the consent of Pretyman, the chaplain, which he refused to give, on the plea that the contents were well known from other sources. Accordingly, the Master of the Rolls, "pursuing the more lenient course proposed by the Attorney-General," ordered Pretyman to be charged with the rackrent, after deducting the £32, until the expiration of the lease; but, as the report adds, "it was found that he would be utterly unable to pay this, and the case, after some not very hostile discussion, was referred to the consideration of the Attorney-General," who had originally asked that Pretyman might be decreed to pay the amount of the fines and the timber, without interest—about £13,700—which the judge said "belonged, beyond all doubt, to the charity." What the defendant ultimately repaid, and how the suit has been settled, if settled at all, does not appear, nor how it was found out that he was "utterly unable" to pay £1,168 a year for the property, out of which he had taken £18,892 for himself. This last point, indeed, is singularly obscure; for in 1817 the chaplain, who was to minister in the hospital of Mere, was, through his father's kindness, appointed to a canonry residuary in Lincoln Cathedral, officially valued at £1,665, and also to the precentorship, returned at £184, but having attached to it the *rectory* of Kilsby-over-the-Tunnel, with tithes upon 2,100 acres, commuted for land, and therefore not worth less than £335. In the same year his father also bestowed upon him the *rectory* of Walgrave-cum-Hannington, endowed with 660 acres of land, and money payments and a house besides, and therefore worth not less than £1,000. The produce, then, of these three offices in thirty-five years must have been £105,000; but in 1819, the year of his £9,000 fine, his father again presented him with the *rectory* of Stoney Middleton, commuted at £436 10s., and in 1825 he obtained from the Bishop of Winchester the sinecure *rectory* of Wroughton, commuted at £570. The annual value, then, of his church preferment is not less than £4,000, and the proceeds during his tenure of it amounted to not less than £134,794, besides the £13,700 obtained by anticipating the revenues of the Mere Hospital, raising the total to more than £148,500. As for his duties, till 1841 he had not performed any service at the hospital. Wroughton *rectory* is a sinecure, and when asked officially what he did as precentor, he replied, "My duties are to superintend the choir, and—preach once a year." Very naturally, then, did the chapter of Lincoln draw up their memorial and say, "We fear there is moving abroad a mischievous disposition to magnify at our expense the pastoral office and ministerial duties of those who are invidiously called the *working* clergy."

The writer then proceeds to narrate the parallel, and even more outrageous, case of Mr. George Pretyman:—

Let us now consider his brother George. In 1814, his kind father gave him also a canonry residuary at Lincoln, valued at £1,665, and the chancellorship, too, returned at £284 a year, but probably worth £635, as it has attached to it the prebend of Stoke and the perpetual curacy of Nettleham, a parish of 3,284 acres, with tithes commuted for land and a money payment. On the same year he became rector of Wheathampstead-cum-Harpenden, with tithes commuted for £1,591, and therefore worth at least £1,600; making, with the canonry and precentorship, £3,800 a year, and producing, in thirty-eight years, at least £144,000. In 1817, when Richard became chaplain, canon, precentor, &c., George was presented by his father with the *rectory* of Chalfont St. Giles, commuted for £804; and in 1825, when Richard got the sinecure *rectory* in Wilts, George stepped into a stall at Winchester, not quite a sinecure, of £642 a year. These two additions raise the annual income of his preferment to £6,246, and the proceeds during his tenure of it to about £190,000, which, with his brother's £148,500, makes £338,500 for the pair. Nor is this all; for, as precentor and chancellor, they are patrons of six or seven small benefices, which may be useful as compensations for curates "invidiously called working"; and, besides, as canons of Lincoln and Winchester, they have a share in corporate patronage of greater value. Thus, the Chapter of Lincoln are patrons of Great Carlton, value £571, to which, in 1844, a son of George was appointed, upon whose death it fell to another son, in 1860. Now, it may be asked what are the duties of Chancellor Pretyman? This question was once put to him, and he replied, "The usual duties of a cathedral chancellor." What these are now-a-days few persons know practically. They used to involve the superintendence of the schools in the diocese, and what has been the value of his labours in this department may perhaps be inferred from the fact, that while the dean and subdean, and his brother Richard, and himself, were, in 1834, a dean and chapter of Lincoln, receiving £6,966 a year, the expenditure on the cathedral grammar-school was £20 a year. To be sure, they did plead in their memorial of 1836, that "their regular attendance on the choral services of the church secures to the public the full benefit of the most striking solemnities of Christian worship, together with the most substantial comforts of daily prayer and thanksgiving." On the other hand, however, Mr. Horsman assured the House of Commons that the average attendance of the public at the daily services in 1848 was limited to eight persons, while the "striking solemnity was so fully secured" that in 1845 the then subdean issued written orders to the vergers "for the removal of all persons who, after having been once spoken to, persisted in laughing and talking, calling in, if need were, the civil power of the constable." But I must not dismiss the Rev. George Pretyman. I have proved that his professional income is about £5,200 a year, an amount which, if it did not satisfy his cupidity, should have prevented any bishop from sanctioning any addition to his substantial emoluments or nominal duties. A tale of Winchester Cathedral will show how far this has been the case. In 1840, there were a dean and twelve canons there, with an income returned at £11,217, besides minor canons, &c. In 1845, a dean and ten canons were left, when the chapter having obtained an allowance of £100 to pay for the "additional duties cast upon the body by the suspension of two canonries," ordered that Mr. Canon Pretyman

should be appointed one of the "substitutes for the months unprovided for by the residence of the ten existing canons," and "humbly requested" their bishop "to be pleased to approve thereof." Accordingly, to their order is appended this little note:—

"I confirm the above appointment,  
C. R. WINTON.  
Farnham Castle, December 16, 1845."

So the Bishop of Winchester, probably, if not certainly, knowing this person's duties at Lincoln, in Bucks, in Herts, and in Lincolnshire, approves of another appointment, which keeps him an additional month at Winchester, and Canon Pretyman himself, with his income of £6,200 a year, condescends to receive, as is officially recorded, £50 more from the ecclesiastical commissioners for his additional month's duty!

To a similar appointment of Mr. Pretyman by the chapter in 1847 is appended a similar note:—

"I hereby confirm the above appointment,  
C. R. WINTON.  
Farnham Castle, December 18, 1847."

And the same appointment and confirmation were repeated in 1849, with the same result of £50 extra pay for the extra services of the Canon of Winchester, the Perpetual Curate of Nettleham, the Rector of Chalfont St. Giles, the Canon Residentiary of Lincoln, and the Rector of Wheathampstead-cum-Harpenden, with their 3,743 inhabitants.

**THE QUEEN INVOKED ON BEHALF OF THE MADLAIS.**—A memorial to her Majesty from the pen of Archbishop Whately, on behalf of the Tuscan Bible-readers, is being extensively circulated for signature. "While your petitioners," it is said, "as Britons, as freemen, and as members of the great human family, would consider themselves bound to protest against such a misapplication of civil power, even if the sufferers were followers of a false religion, they feel that those among them who are professors of a faith which proclaims the written Word of God to be the free and precious birthright of all mankind, are more urgently impelled to protest openly and boldly against so flagrant a violation of the first principles of religious liberty. As the loving subjects of a Christian Queen, your petitioners are confident that your Majesty will share their abhorrence at the spectacle of a woman, on such a charge, condemned to labour at the galley, in the degrading company of the worst criminals. Sympathy for a woman thus cruelly outraged will find a ready echo in the heart of your Majesty, as in that of every woman capable of feeling for the wrongs of a sister and a fellow-Christian. Your petitioners having discharged their bare duty in laying at the feet of your Majesty this solemn public protest against the great insult which has been offered to humanity, would entreat your Majesty to make the feelings of the British nation known to the Tuscan Government, and endeavour to procure either a reversal of the judgment on the said Francesco and Rosa Madai, or, at least, such alteration of their sentences as would admit of their seeking refuge in some land where it is lawful for each man to worship God after his own conscience."

**"RELIGIOUS EQUALITY" MOVEMENT.**—Mr. G. Moore and his friends are making great efforts to secure a respectable attendance at their conference on the 28th inst. A considerable number of Irish representatives have already promised to attend. Strange to say, however, their "lordships" the bishops have as yet proved somewhat coy, and thus far, a few only have made sign of their willingness to attend on the auspicious occasion. There is evidently some sore in the hierarchical body which requires healing. Their Graces of Dublin and Tuam are not pulling together in harness. The exact *casus beli* is but imperfectly hinted at; but it is rumoured that the old quarrel touching the election of the (late) secretary to the Defence Association was never rightly patched up between those two eminent lights of the Roman Church.—Mr. Lucas has written a lengthened reply in the *Tablet* to the comments of the London journals on his correspondence with Sir C. Eardley, and, from the tone of the rejoinder, it would seem that Mr. Lucas has found out that he has pushed his arguments in favour of religious persecution a little too far to be palatable to the stomachs of those even of his own creed.—The *Times* treats the new agitation twice or thrice a week to a fiercely contemptuous article.—The committee of the Scottish Anti-state-church Association have adopted a series of resolutions on the circular signed by Mr. Moore; declaring for the strictly secular application of whatever revenues may be taken from the Protestant Establishment in Ireland.

Dr. Pusey has been on a confessional tour, it is whispered, in the West. We hear of ladies having gone to Dartmouth to pour their secret sins into his open ear.—*Western Times*.

**THE NEW POOR-LAW ORDERS.**—The late orders of the Poor-law Commissioners regulating out-door relief have called forth both provincial and metropolitan opposition. On Tuesday, the Guardians of the City of London Union passed the following resolution:—

That this Board of Guardians cannot carry out the orders of the Poor-law Commissioners, for regulating relief afforded to out-door paupers, without inflicting great hardship, injustice, and oppression, upon many who are entitled to their protection and sympathy.

It was also resolved that a copy should be forwarded to the Commissioners.

**THE BETTING-OFFICE NUISANCE.**—The result of the Cesarewitch (run on Tuesday, at Newmarket) has had its effect upon the London list houses, the shuttings up at the West-end being more numerous than usual on the issue of a great race.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

### JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT BOCKING.

Yesterday week the Rev. T. Craig completed the fiftieth year of his ministerial labours with the church and congregation assembling at the Independent chapel, Bocking. He was ordained on the 12th of October, 1802, it being his first ministerial engagement.

As the day approached, a unanimous desire pervaded the minds of the congregation to present some substantial testimonial to him, as an expression of their continued attachment, as a symbol of their respect and esteem, and likewise as a public acknowledgment of devout gratitude. Mr. Craig was consulted as to what kind of testimonial would be most acceptable, and he, with that feeling of philanthropy which has been a distinguishing characteristic of his ministerial career, suggested that it should not partake of an entirely personal character, and that it would be well applied if it were in the shape of substantial school buildings. The subscribers fully coincided. The result has been that a spacious school-room has been erected; which, whilst an enduring monument of liberality and kindly feelings, will also tend to perpetuate the recollection of the jubilee services of 1852.

The day was exceedingly fine, and before the time fixed upon for the service—11 o'clock—the immense chapel, with its six galleries, was densely thronged with a well-dressed assemblage, many of whom came from a distance to attend. No more conclusive proof of the high estimation in which the rev. gentleman is held could be adduced than the fact, that men of all shades of religious sentiment of the town and neighbourhood combined to pay this tribute of respect to one who has for so long a period resided in their midst. In addition to the sum raised to celebrate the jubilee (£1,000), which has been expended in the erection of suitable schools, on Monday evening the ladies of the congregation presented Mr. Craig with one hundred and five new sovereigns, direct from the Mint, enclosed in a box of exquisite workmanship.

The school building, separated from the chapel and yard by a brick wall, is of the Grecian character, and is one hundred feet long, and twenty-six feet wide, stuccoed with Portland cement. commodious class-rooms are attached, the floors of which, with the school-rooms, are laid with deal blocks in asphalte, diagonally. There is a sliding partition of peculiar construction to prevent the communication of sound, and, when occasion requires it, both schools can be thrown into one. The building is well ventilated, heated with hot water pipes, and lighted with gas. The total outlay is estimated at £1,000. Mr. Bray, of Chelmsford, was the architect, and Messrs. Boosey and Fage the builders, the taste and solidity of the structure doing great credit to all parties engaged in its execution. The following inscription is to be placed on the building:—"These schools were erected in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Rev. Thomas Craig's ministry, Oct. 12th, A.D. 1852."

The service in the chapel was commenced by the choir singing a hymn. The Rev. John Carter, of Braintree, then read portions of Scripture appropriate to the occasion, and invoked the Divine blessing, after which Mr. Richard Baynes rose and said: "I think of all the ministers who were present at the ordination of Mr. Craig, there is but one of them who now survives to celebrate his jubilee; and very few of those who were present, residing in this neighbourhood, are left. I have gone through the neighbourhood and our congregation as nearly as I can, and I cannot find there are more than about ten or twelve out of those (and it was a large congregation then) who are left to see his fiftieth year. Of the many who took part in the services at that time, I am one. I was here at the ordination, and God has in great mercy spared my life to see this interesting occasion. Nearly forty years have I been in intimate connexion with our pastor as one of his flock, and it is my happiness on this occasion, to stand here as one who has been very intimately connected with him, who has been for so long a time a worker in this vineyard; and I am proud to say I stand here to testify to the utmost to the integrity and piety of his character. I shall not enlarge upon it, because one of our friends will now address Mr. Craig in behalf of the church and congregation."

Mr. Shearcroft then read an address, which mentioned that the church was founded by the Rev. S. Bancroft, D.D., who was ejected from the village of Stebbing by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, and was driven from his ministry at Bocking also by the same unrighteous power. In 1700 there was a small congregation of Dissenters, who assembled in a barn near the White Hart Inn, and who invited a young clergyman, named Shepherd, who had lately relinquished his benefice, to be their pastor. The original foundation of the present house was laid in the year 1707. Mr. Shepherd held his pastorate for thirty-nine years. He was succeeded by Mr. J. Pitts, who resigned his charge in 1741, and removed to London. The minister next in succession was the Rev. Thomas Davidson, who had been recommended to the church by the celebrated Mr. Whitfield. Mr. Davidson had seceded from the Church of Scotland, and was held in high reputation as an eloquent preacher. He died in the forty-sixth year of his ministry. During the last twelve years, the Rev. John Thorowgood was associated with him, and his pastorate extended thirteen years beyond Mr. Davidson's decease.

Hence, dear Sir [the address proceeded], your introduction into the pastoral office over this church. We trace your settlement amongst us to the highest source of ecclesiastical power and authority; and to the same

source we ascribe all the success of your ministry, and the general prosperity which has been enjoyed during its continuance for the last half century. The only public institution in connexion with this church, at that time, was a day school for the education of 20 boys and 10 girls in the simplest rudiments of learning; for the greater part of the last 50 years about 300 children have been daily receiving instruction, first on the Lancastrian, and since on the British and Foreign school system; many highly gratifying proofs have been afforded of the essential benefit that individuals, who are now moving in very respectable spheres in society, have derived from this institution. At the period referred to there was no Sunday-school in this neighbourhood. The Rev. B. Scalé, the late vicar of Braintree, was the first to establish one in this locality. In 1806 or 7, two valued friends connected with this congregation, one of whom is still living, commenced the undertaking of uprearing one of these most important auxiliaries to the advancement of knowledge, morality, and religion; their success exceeded their anticipations, and rendered necessary the creation of a new school-room. Large as in those days it was thought to be, it was soon found that it was too limited to accommodate the number of children who were anxious to avail themselves of its advantages. Another room, nearly opposite the meeting-house, was therefore erected for the instruction of girls. Both places, however, failing to receive all who were waiting to enter them, they were subsequently enlarged, and in that state they have been in use up to the present time; several other rooms having been employed in which separate classes have assembled. In July, last year, a tea meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, consisting of the old scholars and teachers, and also of the teachers who are now engaged in the work, including 600 persons, some of whom came a distance of 10, 12, 15, and 20 miles. Associations in connexion with Foreign, British, and Home Missions have been in operation for many years amongst us. A society, likewise, for visiting and relieving the sick and necessitous poor, as also a Christian Instruction Society, by means of which 1,600 families are constantly supplied with publications issued by the Religious Tract Society. Preaching stations in the adjoining villages, to some of which schools are attached, are visited and supported by this congregation. In the year 1818, our place of worship was enlarged, and partly rebuilt, at an expense of £2,500, the whole of which was raised by the congregation, without any public collection, except one in the ordinary course of the Lord's-day services. The number of persons admitted into the church during your pastorate is deserving of notice. There are only two individuals in communion with us now who belonged to the church at the time of your ordination. Three times more members have been received into our fellowship during your presidency, than were admitted in the course of the forty-five years' ministry of the Rev. Mr. Davidson, although he was assisted the last twelve years of his life by your immediate excellent predecessor. The address then narrated the circumstances out of which the present service had arisen; and concluded by invoking every blessing on the venerable object of this celebration.

Mr. Craig replied in a very appropriate address, of which the following are a few sentences:—

With feelings of the warmest gratitude for the kind congratulations and earnest prayers contained in the most affectionate address which has been read, allow me in reply to say, "Having obtained help of God I continue to this day." Knowing no words better adapted to my present position, or more expressive of my feelings, I adopt them on this deeply interesting occasion with profound humility and lively gratitude to the God of Grace. Often, very often, have I felt depressed that more good has not been effected, yet have I been upheld for a period far above what I had ever contemplated, and honoured with a measure of usefulness for which I ought to have felt more thankful. That usefulness I do not estimate merely by the number it has been my happiness to admit to church fellowship, but by the very many besides who yet living or when dying have gratefully acknowledged the essential benefit they have, through the Divine blessing, received from my ministry. It has been and is my earnest wish that I may not survive my ability to do good, that, if it should please the Disposer of all events, my life and labours in the service of Him, my best Master, may terminate at the same time. "You are going to a place where ministers die," said my venerable pastor, the late Rev. John Clayton, on my coming to Bocking. Often have I been stimulated by what I have heard of the great and good men who preceded me in the pastoral charge of the church. Here is the advantage of having their ashes reposing with us. When standing near their graves, I have often wished to resemble them. Never can I be sufficiently thankful for having been permitted to occupy a pastorate of such long duration, throughout so peaceful and so harmonious, and attended with so many proofs of the Lord's blessings. Greatly indebted have I been to the judicious conduct and advice of those who formerly sustained, as well as to those who now fill the office of deacon amongst us. Amongst them I shall only now mention Mr. John Tabor and Mr. Gabriel Stammers, amiable, humble, and pious men. Nothing has afforded me greater satisfaction in my pastorate than the unanimous election—the spontaneous, unanimous election of my son to that honourable office, being confident that by using the office of a deacon well, he will purchase for himself a good degree, and great boldness in the faith. Should God spare his life, from his knowledge of the anxiety of a minister's life, in addition to the ever generous promptings of his own kind heart, he will be prepared to do all he can, when his father is no more, to promote the comfort, as one essential means of promoting the usefulness, of my successor. No minister ever had a greater treasure in a wife. She has been uniformly devoted to the welfare of the flock, and has for forty-five years, with unabated zeal and readiness of heart to every good work, spent a large portion of her daily time amongst the poor and afflicted. Her "children have risen and called her blessed, and her own works praise her in the gates." (Mr. Craig was here overcome with emotion, and almost unable to proceed.) Having with the greatest sincerity surrendered all other expectation of expression of attachment, than that connected with the erection of these schools, I was the more agreeably surprised, and my feelings more gratified by receiving last evening the sum of one hundred guineas, quite new from the Mint, as brilliant as if no finger had ever touched them, en-

closed in a purse in a box of exquisite beauty, accompanied by a note. I cannot find words to express my gratitude to these ladies, either for the gift bestowed, or for what is more precious still, the sentiment that accompanied the present. This morning I received a kind present with the following note:—"The young women's Bible class request the Rev. Thomas Craig's acceptance of the accompanying jubilee token of their affection and esteem, and earnestly desire that he may receive every blessing from on high." They, also, will accept my best thanks.

A hymn composed for the occasion, was then sung, and the Rev. T. Archer, D.D., preached.

About three o'clock, between 300 and 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a cold collation in the school-room. Among the guests were the Messrs. S. and G. Courtauld. The former gentleman, in responding to a toast, said:—

I feel it to be a great honour that you have done me, in thus connecting my name with the congregational contributors to the testimonial we have this day presented to our venerable and beloved pastor—whose labour of love amongst us, commencing with the first engagement of his ministerial life, and continued with such unwearied and affectionate zeal through the long period of fifty years, cannot, we are sure, be interrupted in any time to come, while life and health, and strength to hold on his course, is still vouchsafed to him. You do me no more than justice in believing that none amongst us can have felt a warmer interest than I have done in the erection of these schools, or a more admiring sympathy with him, whose heart's desire it has been, that whatever tribute of gratitude and affection might be offered to him on this memorable occasion, might be so offered—not in anything personal to himself—but in schools for the enduring benefit of his congregation and neighbourhood, from generation to generation. I confess that, in the first instance, I, for one, desired that our testimonial should have been of a more directly personal character [hear, hear]. But I soon felt that I was wrong in the matter, and that my fellow-contributors were right in ruling it otherwise.

Mr. G. Courtauld also acknowledged the compliment, expressing the pleasure he felt at being present. Mr. Edward Craig proposed "The contributors, who are not members of our congregation," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. James Carter, of Homerton. Mr. J. Carter responded, and proposed "The health of the Chairman." The chairman returned thanks, and gave the number of children at present educated in the day and Sunday schools; in the day boys' school there were 180 children; girls', 171—total, 351, taught in the week-day school. None of these children were required to attend the chapel on the Sunday; out of the 180, only 50, and of 171 but 96, attended the Sunday-school. The total number of children in all the schools was 675.

On the following evening, about 600 subscribers and friends took tea in the new school-rooms, and, in the course of the proceedings, a gold snuff-box, of very chaste workmanship, with an appropriate inscription, was presented to Mr. Craig, by the working classes attending his ministry, as a token of their esteem and affection.

The proceedings in commemoration of the jubilee, terminated with a treat to the Sunday-school children, amounting to about 600, after which the children were addressed by the Rev. Dr. A. Fletcher, the parents by the Rev. John Kay, and the teachers by the Rev. T. W. Davids.

#### BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of this society was held, on Tuesday evening, October 12th, at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street. Dr. Acworth engaged in prayer. The chair was occupied by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., the Treasurer. The Secretary read the Report, which stated that during the year twenty-two applications from churches in debt had undergone the careful consideration of the committee, to nine of which loans of money had been voted, and that the remaining number had yet to be examined with a view to the same result. There were in all thirty-one cases awaiting the decision of the committee, whose united debts amount to upwards of £10,000. The principle of the Loan Fund was explained, by which it appeared that a sum of money was lent to various poor churches, *without interest, for ten years, the amount being repaid by equal half-yearly instalments*, four respectable persons becoming guarantee for the repayment. This plan had been adopted for upwards of six years, but not one case had failed, every instalment had been regularly, cheerfully, and punctually paid. It was also argued that the society being conducted by *gratuitous agency*, entitled it to support.

The Chairman stated, that during the year £800 had been lent to various churches, and £20 given to one church. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £500. The return from loans, £430. During the last six years, £4,700 had been lent to forty-one churches, and there was £3,247 afloat; so that the society might now be considered on a permanent basis.

George Bayley, Esq., moved the adoption of the Report. He said, that though the Dissenters were not rich, they ought to perform their duty to the extent of their ability. He adverted to the fact that the churches, not only in the country but also in the metropolis, were not sufficiently thoughtful in relation to the pecuniary necessities of their ministers; this arose, in some degree, from the burden of debt on their chapels. Remove this incumbrance, and the pastors of our churches would be better cared for [hear, hear].

M. Poole, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Acworth, of Horton College, Bradford, moved the appointment of the officers and committee for the year ensuing. In alluding to the fact of the society being conducted by *gratuitous agency*, he

hoped there was no false economy. It was very desirable that no more expense than was absolutely necessary should be incurred, but he thought an active man might be employed with advantage to advocate the claims of the society, and make the benefits of the institution more widely known in the denomination. It gave him great satisfaction to believe that another society, on exactly the same principles, was about to be formed in Yorkshire [cheers].

John Luntley, Esq., seconded the resolution. He was glad that the existence of this society rendered it unnecessary for ministers to leave their flocks, and come to the metropolis to collect for their chapels, a course which was attended with many evils [hear].

W. H. Watson, Esq., moved:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the success which has hitherto attended the operations of the Loan Fund, and the advantages which experience has proved it to confer on the necessitous Baptist churches throughout the country, entitle it to the confidence and support of the denomination at large. He congratulated the meeting on the progress which the society had made; it might be slow, but it was certainly sure. Every year's subscriptions being unspent, would, in a few years, form a large capital—and this was a view of the case which was very encouraging. There were very few institutions which conserved all their funds as did this society—not that the money was lying idle or accumulating at interest, but that by means of being *preserved*, it was made the greater almoner of good. He hoped his idea of raising a sum of £10,000 would soon be realized—this would be fully commensurate with the wants of the denomination. They would then be able to make arrangements with the members of churches who might be going to build new places of worship, and lend them half the amount incurred, on condition of their raising the remainder. He believed this plan would set all our churches free of debt [hear, hear].

R. Lush, Esq., had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He confessed that at the commencement of the present plan he doubted its wisdom. He thought the defalcations would be so large as to absorb the whole of the funds, and ultimately to break up the society. He rejoiced to find that he was mistaken, and considered it highly creditable to the poor country churches, that in every instance they had discharged their obligations, by paying their instalments regularly. The loan principle had now his entire concurrence. He only wished that the money spent in superfluous and unnecessary decorations of our chapels was contributed to this fund [hear, hear]. We should then have no occasion to lament that our annual income was not larger [cheers].

James Oliver, Esq., moved, and J. L. Benham, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to W. H. Watson, Esq., the solicitor, and Mr. John Easty, the Secretary, for their gratuitous services during the past year. Carried with great unanimity.

W. H. Watson, Esq., in acknowledging the compliment, said he had reason to believe that by means of his examination of the title deeds, several places of worship had been secured to the denomination.

The Secretary was glad if he could be useful to the society, and thought it the duty of laymen who had any amount of leisure, to endeavour, by individual effort, to save expense in the working of our various institutions [hear, hear]. He believed a society like this would be formed in Manchester, and he was constantly receiving proofs of its utility from all parts of the country.

Nathaniel Easty, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer for his services, and his kindness in presiding on the present occasion; which was seconded by the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne, and duly acknowledged. As long as God continued his health he would do all in his power to promote the welfare of the Baptist Building Fund. The meeting then separated.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fourth annual meeting of the above society was held yesterday evening week, in the library of the Mission-house, Moorgate-street. The attendance was crowded, and in various parts of the room idols and many other objects of interest from foreign countries, including a series of thirty highly artistic pictorial representations of characters, costumes, and modes of life, in the valley of the Nile, were arranged for inspection, and attracted much attention, both at the commencement and at the close of the proceedings. The Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., presided. The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer, Dr. Cox briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. T. J. Cole then read the Report, the substance of which has already appeared in our columns. It may be stated, however, that the Finance Report showed a small balance in the hands of the treasurer, and that it was explained that, owing to Mr. Cole's failing health, and the increasing duties of his office, three gentlemen, Messrs. Hanks, Payn, and Dosseter, were now associated with him as secretaries. The Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, delivered an interesting address, bearing chiefly upon the importance of the educational department undertaken by the association, and moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with lively satisfaction the success that has attended the efforts of the association, with regard to obtaining support for mission-schools, and would sympathise with the committee in their desire to secure such co-operation as shall render like efficient aid to all such as are connected with the Baptist Missionary Society.

The Rev. Edward White, of Camden-town, seconded the resolution, which, after a few brief remarks by Mr. John Francis, was carried unanimously. The Rev. John Jenkyn Brown, of Reading, in an appropriate address, moved:—

That this meeting rejoices to learn the success that has attended the lectures delivered to children and young persons during the past year, and, believing such efforts to be well calculated to deeply impress the mind, anticipates with satisfaction the proposed course on scenes of missionary labour.

The Rev. G. W. Fishbourne, of Bow, seconded the resolution. He considered it most gratifying that the Young Men's Association was so rapidly acquiring a footing amongst the older societies, especially when he remembered the discouragements attendant upon its commencement. It had been regarded at first as a sort of rival, but it was evident now that, as it succeeded, the glory of the old society was increased [cheers]. The Baptist Missionary Society could not but benefit, as attention was attracted towards it by the operations of the Young Men's Society. Mr. Fishbourne approved highly of the lectures given by the young men during previous winters, and stated that they were succeeded by most beneficial results in his own neighbourhood. Contributions were now more diligently collected by the young people, and more freely and intelligently given [cheers]. The Rev. H. P. Cassiday, formerly a Presbyterian missionary in India, but now about to return in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, next addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, in a speech which is spoken of as very interesting, and abounding in graphic delineation and picturesque description. Mr. Cuzner having moved, and Mr. Tressider seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried unanimously, Dr. Cox shortly addressed the meeting, and closed the proceedings.

**RESIGNATION OF THE REV. WILLIAM JAY.**—The *Bath Journal* reports that the venerable pastor of Argyle Chapel, who has lately been prevented by a severe and dangerous malady from attending to his ministerial duties, has resigned his pastorate over the Independent congregation in that city. On Wednesday evening, a church-meeting was held for the purpose of receiving the resignation. Should Mr. Jay survive to the 30th of January, 1853, he will have been pastor over the same church for sixty-three years, a circumstance perhaps unique in ecclesiastical history. There was a very large attendance of members on the occasion, and, as might be expected, the proceedings were marked by a painful degree of interest, associated as the lengthened service of the venerable minister must be with the most cherished remembrances of his numerous congregation. It being clear that Mr. Jay would not be able to resume his duties, the resignation was accepted; and a resolution was also passed to the effect, that an annuity (the sum to be decided hereafter) should be granted to the reverend gentleman during his lifetime. The resignation, though now officially received, will not take effect, we understand, until January next. The following is the copy of the resolution unanimously agreed to:—

That this church, in receiving the intended resignation, on the 30th of January next, of its revered and beloved pastor, devoutly acknowledges the goodness of God in permitting it the distinguished privilege of enjoying a ministry so faithful, valued, and eminently useful, for the lengthened period of sixty-three years; and, while it deeply sympathises with him in his present affliction, prays with submission he may yet be restored occasionally to preach the "Gospel of the Grace of God," and that, when his labours shall close, an entrance may be "ministered unto him abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour."

That it also traces with gratitude to the same Divine source, the unanimity and peace which have hitherto marked its history; and, while it would seek to maintain "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," prays that the great Head of the Church may afford it wisdom and guidance in the appointment of a successor to the Venerable William Jay.

**NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, NORTHWICH.**—The foundation-stone of a new Independent chapel was laid in this town on the 6th inst. The building will be built of ornamental, gauged red and black brick-work, with quoins and dressings of Runcorn stone. At the angle of the streets will be a lofty octagonal bell-turret, with slated spire, the whole crowned with an ornamental gilt vane. The architect is Mr. Raffles Brown, of Liverpool. After dinner at the Vine Tavern, there was a procession to the site of the building, where a large multitude was collected. The foundation-stone was laid by Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., with the usual formalities, and an appropriate address, which was much cheered. The Rev. Dr. Halley followed in a short speech, in which, in reference to the preaching of a "pure gospel," he exhorted them to leave it to the popular influence. Let them leave their churches to self-government, and they had the best security—as all other securities were uncertain—for evangelical principles. After singing a short hymn, and the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., the minister of the place, the assembly adjourned to the large room at the Dane warehouse, which was appropriately decorated for a tea-meeting. Upwards of three hundred persons joined in the social meal; and addresses, suitable, forcible, and earnest, were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Halley; the Rev. Richard Fletcher, of Manchester; the Rev. James Turner, of Knutsford; the Rev. John Marshall, of Over; the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., and other neighbouring ministers; Richard Dutton, Esq., of Stanthorne-hall, who presided.

**ASTON-TIRROLD, BERKS.**—The public recognition of the Rev. H. Pawling as pastor of the Congregational church, in Aston-Tirrold, took place on the 5th of October. Many of the neighbouring ministers were present.

**EMSWORTH, HANTS.**—On Wednesday last, the Rev. Edward Jeffery was publicly set apart to the pastoral office over the Independent Church and congregation, worshipping in Nile-street Chapel, Emsworth, Hants. The Rev. A. Ewing, A.M., of Gosport, preached in the morning, and the Rev. E. Price, of Sheerness, in the evening. The Revs. T. Cousins, of Portsea; A. Jones, of Buckland; W.

Scamp, of Havant; and T. Sainsbury, of Bosham, also took part in the services. In the afternoon the friends dined together.

**CASTLE-HILL CHAPEL, NORTHAMPTON.**—This venerable edifice, having been closed for some weeks past for repairs, was re-opened on Wednesday, the 6th inst., by two public services, and presented a very improved appearance; but, notwithstanding the alterations that have been made, it may still be said to be the chapel in which the great and excellent Doddridge preached. In the morning the Rev. T. Thomas, of Wellingborough, opened the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, London, preached. At two, a public dinner was provided, in the Milton Hall, Newland, at which a number of ministers and other gentlemen in the town and country were present. At five o'clock, a large number of persons met in the same place for tea. The evening service was commenced by the Rev. W. Todman, of Yardley Hastings, who read the Scriptures and prayed, after which, the Rev. Dr. Archer, of London, preached. The audiences were overflowing. The whole expense of the repairs and alterations is estimated at £500, towards which £320 had been raised; and an additional sum of £60 was collected at the close of the above services.

**KIMBOLTON.**—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the first stone of a new chapel for the use of the Dissenters of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, was laid by William Ackroyd, Esq., of Otley, near Bradford, in the presence of numerous spectators. The Rev. Samuel Edger, pastor of the church, stated that the building, as indicated by a parchment deposited beneath the stone, was erected for the worship of God under circumstances equally free from civil constraint and sectarian animosity. The friends assembled upon this occasion subsequently took tea together at one of the principal inns of the town, after which they adjourned to the present meeting-house, where addresses were delivered suitable to the object which brought them together. The ministers who took part in the exercises of the day, were the Revs. Messrs. Holland, of St. Ives; Millard, of Huntingdon; and Archer, of Spaldwick.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### AN IMPOSTOR.

To the *Editor of the Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me to caution your ministerial readers against a vagabond who is extensively practising on the sympathy of the religious public. He gives his name variously as Howard, Wilson, Turner, &c.; states that he is a member of some church, and in utter destitution; his object being to obtain immediate help on the strength of an apparently straightforward statement, taking care to leave the town before any communication can be had with the parties referred to. He has played off this trick within the last month at Leicester, Chatham, Stoney-Stratford, and Coventry, representing himself in these instances as a member of the church under my care, and honouring me as his referee; but it is very unlikely that we are his only victims. The insertion of this note in your columns may perhaps promote his transfer into the hands of the police, or at least guard the purses of benevolent individuals from imposture.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

HENRY DUNCKLEY,  
8, Mount Pleasant-square, Salford, October 13, 1852.

**THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNEE.**—Alderman Farebrother and others being of opinion that the annual dinner given by the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November should this year be postponed in consequence of the death of the Duke of Wellington, the subject came before the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday. The Alderman wanted to know whether the Lord Mayor Elect and the Sheriffs would not postpone the dinner? Alderman Lawrence asked why, when the present and the late Premier were figuring away at public dinners, the ancient custom of the City should be postponed? Why not follow the precedent of Nelson's funeral? Nelson died before and was buried after the 9th of November; yet the usual dinner took place. Alderman Farebrother rejoined, that though Lord Nelson died before the 9th November, his remains were not brought home till after the 9th. Alderman Sidney supported Alderman Farebrother. The Lord Mayor Elect said, that if he and the Sheriffs could decide the matter, they would postpone the dinner; but he suggested that Lord Derby should be asked whether her Majesty's Ministers would accept invitations for the 9th, and that their reply should be the guide. Mr. Alderman Sheriff Carter concurred; and the subject dropped.

**BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.**—One of the correspondents of the *Builder* amusingly proposes, with the view of expediting the transmission of letters or small parcels, "that a balloon, of sufficient power and at a sufficient elevation, be moored immediately above the centre of the city, by wires of sufficient strength, radiating from the car to as many stations in the suburbs as may be deemed necessary. The presence of a man or a boy in the car would be required; he would have communication with *terra firma* by means of a double rope passing over a wheel in the car, and dropping into a central station below. By this means letters, &c., could be raised in a few minutes from the earth to the car, where the attendant would be ready to place them in light small wicker baskets, hanging to wheels running on the wires—he would then loose them, and, by the force of specific gravity, they would dart down the wires with great velocity to their respective destinations."

#### EMIGRATION AND THE HOME LABOUR MARKET.

"Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

**TO THE SHOPKEEPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**  
GENTLEMEN.—In advocating a curtailment of the long hours of business, I have ever done so under the conviction that such curtailment would greatly benefit you as well as your assistants. Had it been otherwise, that is, had early closing involved *injustice* to employers, I should not have been found identified with that movement; for, obviously, that were a terribly false, spurious philanthropy, which would seek to advance one section of society at the expense of another.

Actuated by these views and feelings, I am prompted respectfully to draw your attention to the "Great Fact" of the present time—I refer to the circumstance of so many thousands of persons leaving us every month for a foreign land. By means of this movement, the United Kingdom is being drained of her population. Over-peopled as the country was until recently, no doubt, had the movement been restricted within certain limits, it would have proved a blessing, making it better both for those who emigrated, and for those who remained at home. Such limits, however, judging from present appearances, will shortly be exceeded, and that to a serious extent. And, not only is there a prospect of our losing a far greater number of persons of *all* classes than can be spared, but by it Great Britain is being deprived of the most enterprising, intelligent, and heroic of her sons; of the very nerves and sinews of her people.

Already, at its very threshold, as it were, the influence of the movement is sensibly felt. Labourers, for instance, were so scarce during the present summer, that in some cases, money not being able to command even of able-bodied men for the purposes of the harvest, recourse was obliged to be had to poor worn-out paupers, and even to soldiers. And it was only the other day that the *Times* newspaper, in a leading article, referred to an individual eminent in the Money Market, as complaining that he had to pay a £100 per year for clerks actually inferior to those whom he had previously secured for £60. Nor is the inconvenience arising from the growing scarcity of hands confined to the field and the counting-house, but is largely shared by many of the metropolitan shopkeepers. I write from personal knowledge when I state that in the case of several of our first-class retail establishments, considerable difficulty is being experienced in keeping up the necessary staff of efficient assistants. And if such be the case now, what think you will it be when those who have gone abroad come to write to their relatives and friends whom they have left behind? Although no alarmist, I yet cannot but view the ultimate result as appalling to contemplate. I quite believe, however, that *some* young men who emigrate, from one cause or another, will suffer disappointment; but depend upon it that if Australia does not meet their expectations—with a "Handbook for Emigrants," and a few pounds of their hard earnings in their possession—they will not readily return home. The same spirit of enterprise, the same laudable desire to improve their condition, which prompted them to quit their native land, will not fail also to prompt them to try their fortune, in America or some other portion of the globe, which to them might seem more attractive than that from which they were originally *driven*—in a host of instances most reluctantly.

The practical question suggested by these considerations for solution, ere it be too late, is, how is this "fever," as it is designated, to be assuaged? It is clear that nothing which could be done would wholly subdue it, were such even desirable. But the extent to which it will for the future rage will much depend upon circumstances. As long as fourteen and fifteen hours of drudgery are imposed on the underpaid grocer's assistant, and the still worse remunerated assistant chemist; as long as the assistant draper is (which is still the case in innumerable instances) denied the opportunity for improvement and needful recreation enjoyed by the mechanic and the artisan; as long, in fact, as young men of *any* branch of trade are confined the serfs of an oppressive, grinding system—of a system which exacts from them far more labour daily than is imposed on the felons at the hulks, or than the very beasts of burden are required to undergo; as long as this cruel system is permitted to remain thus rampant, *so long*, rest assured, young men will be found wresting themselves from its clutches, and in shoals leaving their native shores. On the other hand, were the period of employment properly reduced (say to twelve hours per diem, including the time occupied by meals), one of the great, indeed *the* great grievance now endured by shop assistants, would be removed, and, as a natural consequence, content amongst them would, to a large extent, be diffused.

I would suggest, therefore, with much deference, that the large and highly influential section of employers throughout the length and breadth of the land who are favourable to early closing, should forthwith meet in their respective districts, so as to effectuate this much to be desired reform; and I would venture to express my earnest hope, that they will not allow their efforts to be frustrated by any want of compliance with which they might be met by that *small minority* of unenviable men to whose previous selfish, unchristian opposition, the awful sacrifice of life, and other evils entailed by the late-hour system, are mainly to be attributed, and for which they will hereafter be required to render an account. Depend upon it, these persons will soon be reduced to the alternative of capitulating, or of transacting the whole of their business *themselves*; and I feel sure that in the meantime the right-thinking part of the public will see that those shopkeepers who close early are more than protected from the temporary pecuniary loss which their conscientious conduct might otherwise entail upon them.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

JOHN LILWALL,  
Secretary of the Early Closing Association.  
Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill, October 14.

**MORE FORTIFICATIONS.**—The heights commanding St. Catherine's Bay, and Gallow's Hill, commanding the Bay of St. Helier, in the island of Jersey, are, it is said, about to be fortified.

## EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The most important news from Paris, beyond what we have given in a separate article, appears in the *Moniteur* of Monday:—The President has released Abd-el-Kader. The chief is going to live in Broussas, Turkey. He swore on the Koran never to disturb Africa.

It is reported that a conspiracy has been discovered in the 43rd regiment of the line, which arrived in Paris about three months ago. Several of the soldiers, it is said, had agreed among themselves to fire upon Louis Napoleon, and some of them had been heard to boast of their intention in presence of several persons. Information having been given to the authorities, the soldiers have been arrested. The *Times* correspondent explains away the statement.

M. de Larochejaquelin, who has ceased to be a Legitimist, has arrived at Paris for the purpose of presenting his homage to the future Emperor.

The Compiègne journals announce the arrival of Colonel Edgar Ney and the Count de Touloncon, "Grand Huntsman" and "Deputy-Huntsman," to make preparations for sporting parties on a magnificent scale during Louis Napoleon's residence at the Palace.

The correspondent of the *Times* transmits a copy of a petition addressed by M. J. de Gasté, a naval engineer, to the Senators, showing reasons against the establishment of the Empire. The document is one of great spirit and ability: the following three paragraphs will serve as a specimen of its argument and illustration:—

If you resolve that the sovereignty of the people can be thus hereditarily alienated, you may be told that that sovereignty has already been alienated for the benefit of another family still existing. To alienate it in the interest of a new family, is to recognise what, in fact, is true, that France has always the right to resume her sovereignty. In such case, what are the guarantees of stability that can be offered by the Empire?

Communications between nations and individuals are now more rapid than they were fifty years ago; all the material and intellectual force of mankind has increased everywhere; but all is more speedily exhausted and is of far shorter duration in our days. The second Republic did not last half the time of the first; if the Presidency for ten years has not half the existence of the Consulate, is there not reason to fear that this second, hereditary Empire, which you are to be called upon to proclaim, will not last half the time of the first Empire?

It may be said that the period which elapsed between 1792 and 1814 is not the same as that which now commences—that this is the era of the César, one of the most glorious epoch that mankind has seen. But, after Cesar and Augustus, are we also to have Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, and Vitellius?

M. de Gasté asks permission to send round to all the 36,000 communes, by "energetic men," with the needful safe-conduct, a petition against the Empire; offering itself for signature equally with the petition for the Empire, and thus testing the suffrage of the people.

A seizure of powder has been made by the authorities of Lyons in a house on the route from Vienne, in the Guillotière. Besides the quantity manufactured and ready for use, a considerable amount of ingredients and instruments used in the manufacture were seized. A man also has been arrested.

From the decree constituting the new ministry not having yet appeared, it would appear that the attempted reconstruction of the Belgian ministry has failed. The *Emancipator*, of the 17th, describes the question as involved in darkness. The mystery in which the political men called upon to form part of the combination envelop themselves, seems to grow thicker. Upon the news reaching Paris that the Brouckère Cabinet had been formed, the *Pays* congratulated Belgium on having obtained a Ministry which would gag the press; laying great stress upon that as an "especial point upon which the Belgian Cabinet will evince its desire to maintain amicable and durable relations with our country."

The *German Journal of Frankfort* states, that the Belgian Government has addressed to the Germanic Diet, and to all the Cabinets of Europe, a note on the differences between Belgium and France, in which the Belgian Government explains and justifies its proceedings.

M. Manteuffel has forwarded to the Prussian Ministers at foreign courts a second justificatory document, explaining the circumstances which led to the sudden breaking up of the recent conferences at Berlin. He takes more than one occasion in this circular to remind the coalesced States that the way is still open by which they may honourably resume their old relations with Prussia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* has been arrested and expelled from Prussia.

The Senate of Frankfort has given effect to one of the latest resolutions of the Germanic Diet, and abrogated the political equality of the citizens prescribed in the new constitution. New elections are to take place, and only Christians will be allowed to vote.

We continue to hear of the oppressions of Hasenpflug at Cassel. His lastfeat has been to ruin a number of innkeepers and other trades, obnoxious for the part they took in the general resistance to his arbitrary measures, by depriving them of their licences.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, that the question of the Empire and its contingencies is exciting much interest there. He quotes some of the current opinions as follows:—

When the empire is established in France, Louis Napoleon, however peaceable his own inclinations may be, will be forced into hostilities by his ambitious entourage, but it must depend entirely on circumstances whether the first blow will be struck at England, at Belgium, or in Italy.

A war between France and England, especially if Prussia should take the field as the ally of the latter, would be most

welcome to Austria and Russia, as it would enable the former to acquire that absolute ascendancy in Germany which she so much covets, and give the latter an opportunity of realising that part of her long-cherished plans, which consists in making the lower Danube her southern frontier, by taking possession of Moldavia and Wallachia.

In spite of the professions of friendship between France and Austria (says the writer), the latter is well aware that the French will, sooner or later, dispute her claims to omnipotence in the Italian Peninsula, and this, which is the real cause that such an immense army is kept up, will probably induce her to make common cause with Prussia in the event of a continental war. The diplomatic relations between England and Austria are, to all outward appearances, much better than they were a few months since, but I must again express my conviction that, in case of a war between France and England, Austria will try what truth there is in the adage of "it is good fishing in troubled waters."

The *Times* Vienna correspondent believes that a plan for effecting the escape of the Pope did actually exist:—"I am assured by a friend, who cannot but be well informed on the subject, that this is the second time that the vigilance of General Géneau has prevented the Pope's seeking the protection of the King of the Two Sicilies."

A letter from Sinigaglia, in the Papal States, of the 3rd inst., mentions the execution of twenty-four political prisoners in that town. Eight were shot on the first day, six on the second, and ten on the third. They refused to accept the assistance of the priests, with the exception of five. Amongst the latter was a merchant named Simoncelli. He expected to have received his pardon up to the last moment, the brothers and nephews of the Pope having interested themselves in his favour. Before he died, he requested the commanding officer to order his soldiers not to fire at his head, but at his breast. The others marched to death shouting for Mazzini and singing the "Marseillaise."

The pith of news from the United States is comprised in the following sentences:—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that Mr. Webster, anxious to obtain advantages for the United States fishermen, is about to propose to Great Britain a new commercial convention. The British subjects residing in Boston were to assemble at the British Consulate on the 6th, to arrange for some demonstration of respect to the late Duke of Wellington. General Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, was being well received on his western tour. At Cincinnati he became seriously indisposed, in consequence of his exertions in addressing his supporters.

The Canadian Legislature had agreed to guarantee a loan of 400,000 dollars to the sufferers by the Montreal fire. They are discussing a reform bill. The representatives in the House of Assembly for the province of Canada, according to the proposed reform, are to number 120; one-half to be from Upper Canada, and one-half from Lower Canada. The present number is 84, taken in equal proportions from either section of the province. At present small towns elect members, but under the proposed reform, three or four of these will be combined to elect one; while large cities will elect two. In this manner the basis of the bill is population, but still keeping the urban and agricultural interests apart as far as possible, so as to allow both independent representation. There is to be one member to an average of 15,000 of the population. A proposition has been made, in a series of resolutions proposed by the Government, to make the Legislative Council elective.

Havannah advises to the 1st inst. report the execution of Faccioli, the publisher of the *Vox del Pueblo*, and the subsequent death of his mother from grief. The New York papers are full of complaints respecting the treatment experienced by United States vessels arriving at Havannah. A letter published in the *New York Herald* charges General Canedo with being a party to the importation of slaves into the island. The Government continued to maintain the utmost vigilance in regard to vessels arriving and departing.

From Lima we learn that the "Baritan" frigate, Commodore M'Cauley, was in port, and would probably return soon to the United States. The Commodore had received no instructions from his Government to support any citizens of the United States in loading guano at the Lobos Islands without a license from the Peruvian Government.

The affair of the Lobos Islands was not much spoken of at present; the Peruvian Government has a force placed there to oppose any aggressive attempt upon the guano deposits, and it is determined to maintain its rights. The different vessels of the Flores expedition had been disarmed at Paita, and the principal leaders (Generals Wright and Guerra) had received notice to leave the country. General Flores had arrived at Valparaiso, and taken up his residence in that city. Several vessels had been taken up for Australia.

By the South American mail, which arrived on Friday in the "Tay" steam-ship at Southampton, with papers from Buenos Ayres to September 1, we learn that Urquiza had repealed the decree confiscating the property of Rosas; and had abolished the punishment of death for political offences, unless the offenders had levied war. He had also opened the Plata, Parana, and Uruguay rivers, to all foreign flags after the 1st of October.

The Brazil Chambers were closed on the 4th September. The speech from the throne announces that "the slave-trade may be considered extinct," but that the laws passed to repress it will continue to be rigorously enforced.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON'S RETURN TO PARIS.

The triumphal entry of Napoleon the Third into the capital of France came off on Saturday, with as much splendour, if not as much enthusiasm, as the most ardent Bonapartists could desire. From early dawn signs of a fine genial day put all Paris into good humour. There was no fear of being too hot or too cold, of spoiling bonnets or splashing boots, and so the whole population turned out in their Sunday clothing, thoroughly determined to enjoy a holiday. There was really, according to all accounts, a great deal to see. The decorations for the fete, extending from the station of the Orleans Railway along the Boulevards to the Tuilleries—distance of nearly four miles—were various, novel, and amusing. In order to spare the troops unnecessary fatigue, special orders had been given that they should not take up their positions before the hour fixed upon. Accordingly, until nearly one o'clock, the ground was clear for the vast crowd of sight-seers, who, in carriages and on foot, pressed to inspect the numerous triumphal arches.

The two most imposing of these arches were erected, one at the great gate of the Tuilleries, on the Place de la Concorde—the other on the Place Waltherbert. The inscription on the former read thus:—"To Napoleon III. Emperor. The saviour of modern civilization—the protector of the sciences, arts, agriculture, industry, and commerce. The grateful workmen." On columns on either side of the arch were enumerated the acts upon which Louis Napoleon rests his claims to the nation's gratitude. On the left column:—"Constitution of the year 8. Constitution of 1852. Conversion of the Rentes, Credit foncier." And on the right:—"Useful public works. Railways. The continuation of the Louvre. The Rue Rivoli." The *Patris* of Friday night, with more candour than discretion, disclosed the fact that this triumphal arch had been prepared under the direction of the Minister of State. It appears, however, the correct thing to believe, that the title of the "Saviour of Modern Civilization" is not assumed by Louis Napoleon himself, but spontaneously conferred upon him, and written over his palace gate, by the working population of Paris. The *Moniteur* puts this important point upon the right footing:—"The *Patris* announces by mistake that the triumphal arch on the Place de la Concorde was executed under the direction of the Minister of State. The manifestations preparing on the occasion of the return of the Prince President, are the spontaneous work of the population of Paris. The Government has made no effort to excite them." It is recorded, however, by an independent authority, that in all the faubourgs on the northern side of the Boulevards, and in many parts of the Banlieu, agents called at every house to ask for subscriptions for the triumphal arches; and took down the names of the persons refusing.

The arch on the Place Waltherbert was composed of two series of pillars, in the Corinthian order, placed one above the other. On the frieze of the first series were seen the arms of all the towns through which the President passed; and in the upper part the statue of France, holding a scroll in one hand, on which the words "Vox populi, vox Dei," were inscribed. In the centre of the upper arch was the image of a ship, with two rivers, no doubt representing the Seine and Marne. The arms of Paris, a ship in full sail, was also conspicuous. There were three arcades, the centre one, through which the President passed, being the highest, and three pillars dividing the two smaller ones from the centre. In the centre was the following inscription in two lines,—"La ville de Paris à Louis Napoleon, Empereur." The *fronton* which surmounted the whole was in turn surmounted by an immense eagle with outstretched wings, by various allegorical figures, and the arms of the city of Paris again repeated, and at both extremities a medallion with the effigy of the Prince. The whole was adorned with flowers, garlands, flags, and the initials of the President repeated in various directions. The length of the arch was about ninety feet, its height seventy-five feet, and its depth about twenty. On one side a tent was raised, similarly adorned with flags and streamers, and reserved for the authorities who received the Prince on his arrival. Towards the west, and immediately in front of the gate of the Jardin des Plantes, another tent was raised, similarly decorated, and capable of containing 1,500 persons.

At the corner of the Rue de la Paix four light elegant pillars, extending across the boulevard, supported festoons of oak leaves. Half way up the two central pillars were placed effigies of men in armour. Intertwined with the central festoon was on the western side the inscription, "Vive l'Empereur," and on the other, "To Napoleon III., the First Battalion of the National Guard." Throughout the length of the Boulevards might be seen at intervals decorations bearing similar inscriptions on behalf of the different battalions of National Guards. Opposite the Rue Lepellier, four handsome Corinthian pillars, surmounted with eagles, supported a rich crimson canopy studded with bees, with the inscription, "Napoleon III., Emperor." The pillars rose as high as the tops of the houses, and were surmounted with streamers. This, one of the most elegant decorations of the fete, was the joint work of the directors of the Opera and the Opera Comique, whose theatres, by the way, it is announced, will, from this day forth, be called the "Imperial Academy of Music," and the "Imperial Lyric Theatre." At the entrance of the Rue de Richelieu a large flag waved with the inscription "L'Empire c'est la Paix." This motto was repeated in many places. The entrance to the Rue Vivienne was fitted up with a green and gold banner, erected by the Tribunal of Commerce. On the Boulevard St. Denis

an Imperial crown, of colossal proportions, surmounted by a cross, was suspended at a great height above the centre of the causeway. On the Boulevard St. Martin was a very fine arch, which, to all outward appearance, was a worthy rival of the solid marble structure close at hand—the Porte St. Martin. On the top of this arch was displayed an enormous spread eagle, under which was the motto, "May God protect the Emperor." Another arch, of equally handsome proportions, on the same boulevard, presented the following devices and inscriptions:—A cross; a crown; L.N., 7,500,000; "Ave Caesar Imperator;" a bust of Louis Napoleon; "France is Contented;" "The Empire is Peace." Both the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin were gaily dressed with tricoloured flags. On the wall of the Ambigu Comique was a crowned eagle, "Vox Populi, 7,500,000, Vox Dei;" and the following quotation:—

"Dii patri indigentes et Romule vestaque mater  
Quis Tunc Tiberi st Romam palatia servas  
Hunc saltem versus juvenem succurrere nolo  
Ne prohibebo" Virgil, Georg. i.

At the entrance to the Boulevard Beaumarchais, close to the Column of July, was a picturesque arch, of which the wood-work was almost hidden by an immense quantity of real oak leaves ingeniously incorporated with the construction. A number of workmen were allowed to remain at the top of this arch to see the Prince pass under it. The inscription here was simply "The 8th Arrondissement to Louis Napoleon." Farther on, nearly on the site of the old Bastille, was an arch erected by Mons. Arnault, with the inscription, "The Artists of the Hippodrome and the Arènes to Napoleon III." On the Pont d'Austerlitz was the arch erected by the city of Paris, with the legend, "The City of Paris to Louis Napoleon, Emperor." A medal was hawked about the streets all the morning, bearing the inscription, "The City of Paris to Louis Napoleon, Emperor, the 18th of October, 1852."

At 11 o'clock the entire space outside the Orleans Railway terminus, extending to the bridge of Austerlitz, was covered with a dense mass of people. At 12 o'clock the crowds became greater; strangers from the provinces (42,000 are said to have arrived by the trains) or from abroad, thronged the streets; and in a short time the multitude was so dense as to block up the way in several places. About half-past 11 the National Guard of the Banlieu, with flags at their head, began to take up their positions on the Boulevard, the places for each battalion having been previously indicated by flags along the line; so that the position was occupied without confusion. The place of honour, the right of the President, was allotted to the civil force, and the left to the troops of the line. Those that did not form part of the line marched with music at their head, and colours flying—the green flag, the Imperial colour—on towards the Bastille. At half-past 12 deputations from Issy and many other communes of the Banlieu moved towards the Madeleine, with the green banner covered all over with Imperialist devices. The commune of Montley, headed by its mayor and deputy-mayors, and followed by others in due order, and preceded by bands of young girls dressed in white, all with green sashes, crowns of laurel on their heads, and bouquets of violets in their hands, and all preceded by a splendid banner, moved in the same direction. The description of one commune is nearly that of the hundreds that marched in procession—nearly all preceded by young girls, bearing green flags with Imperial inscriptions, most of the men headed by their mayor.

At 10 minutes past 1, twenty young girls, dressed in white, with green sashes, laurel crowns, and a white banner, inscribed with the "Vive l'Empereur!" passed up the Boulevards, and moved on to the Tuilleries; and they were followed immediately by a numerous deputation from some rural communes, with their banners. A continuous stream of deputations from all the trades in Paris, each with its appropriate banner, with Imperialist inscriptions and emblems, next moved along in the centre of the Boulevard towards the Madeleine, and then to the Place de la Concorde and Tuilleries. Every market and halle in Paris and the suburbs sent green Imperial flags and devices. A band of girls, representing the market of the Madeleine, the foremost and the fairest bearing an Imperial crown repoussé on a cushion, both of a violet colour, and the others wearing sashes, and carrying bouquets of violets, proceeded in the same direction: the cords of the flags were borne by men. The Market d'Aguesseau followed next, and then came the female and male deputations of the society of cooks, wearing the *cordon bleu*. The deputies of the market of the Blancs Manteaux followed, bearing aloft standards, half of green, the other half blue, and all studded over with bees. They were followed by the representatives of the rag-market, but their banner did not quite correspond with their name; it was the most tastefully formed of all. It was composed of violet-coloured velvet, embroidered in gold, and covered with bees of the same material. The representatives of the veal-market came next, and then the Marché St. Germain. In the market of the last-mentioned corporation the bust of the President was inaugurated last spring. The women of the market had given notice to their customers that all traffic would be closed at 11 o'clock. At that hour they adorned their fountain with flowers, placed an Imperial crown on the head of the bust, the face of which they turned towards the church of St. Sulpice, and prepared for joining in the cortège. The market of the Gros Caillou followed next. While these and many other processions passed, the bands of the different regiments played favourite airs, and as each deputation passed under the arch of the Boulevard des Italiens they saluted the effigy of the President.

About 2 o'clock a man wearing a long beard, rather shabbily dressed, and wearing a broad-brimmed hat, *à la Provençale*, was arrested by a *sergent de ville*. He was deadly pale, and allowed himself to be conducted to the post of the Rue Lepelletier without attempting any resistance. What the charge against him was was not ascertained. At the same moment a police officer, observing that one or two windows of a house in the Boulevard were closed, entered, and requested of the proprietor to have them opened. This recommendation had previously been given.

Just before two o'clock the guns of the Invalides and the *Barrière du Trône* announced the President's arrival. At the railway station a large room had been sumptuously fitted up for his reception. A velvet arm-chair resembling a throne and surmounted by an eagle was placed for him. He was received by the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy, the ministers, and a vast crowd of public functionaries of all descriptions. Numerous deputations of the old soldiers of the Imperial armies, and of working corporations, ranged themselves near the triumphal arch at the outside of the station. The Prince remained in the station but a few minutes, during which the President of the Municipal Commission of Paris read the following address, voted unanimously by the commission:—

Prince.—The municipal commission of Paris hasten to salute your return. It congratulates you upon the triumph which has marked every step of your glorious journey. If the most noble pleasure next to that of saving one's country is to find that country grateful, with what happiness must your heart be filled. Everywhere you meet with the grateful feeling due to services rendered. Everywhere the plaudits and acclamations of the people. Where civil discord had sown despair and death you have brought consolation, hope, life. Prince, France remitted some months since into your hands the supreme power of giving her laws. The voice of the people, after having consecrated the 2nd of December, now demands that the power conferred upon you may be strengthened, and that by its stability it may afford a guarantee for the future. The city of Paris is happy to associate itself with this desire, not in your interest, Prince, not to add to your glory, for there can be none greater than that of having saved your country, but in the interest of all, and to the end that the nobility of our institutions may not for the future leave any hope or pretext to the spirit of disorder. You have led France when it was necessary to save her from peril. Now that guided by her "souvenirs," inspired by her love, she opens to you a new path—follow her.

M. Berger, the prefect of the Seine, made a speech yet more explicitly demanding the Empire:—

Yield, Monseigneur, to the wishes of an entire people. Providence borrows their voice to tell you to conclude the mission which she entrusted to you, by resuming the Crown of the immortal founder of your dynasty. It is only under the title of Emperor that you can accomplish the promises of the magnificent programme which you addressed to attentive Europe from Bordeaux. Paris will aid you in the great works which you meditate for the happiness of the country, and in the same manner as our ancestors rose to defend the independence of the country at the voice of the Emperor, we, Prince, will be all your soldiers in the pacific conquests to which you invite France.—Vive l'Empereur!

The Prince said a few words in reply to each of these addresses, and then mounted on horseback and proceeded across the Place Waltherbert and the Pont d'Austerlitz to the Boulevards. At the moment that he left the station a balloon rose from the arena in the Place Mazas, from which was suspended a figure of an eagle, which hovered for some time, and appeared to flap its wings over his head. The procession passed at a rapid rate, the Prince being mounted on a charger that walked five miles an hour. He rode about fifteen paces in advance of his attendants. He was dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General; and looked remarkably well. The reception as he passed, without being enthusiastic, was as good as could be desired. Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" there certainly were, and plenty of them, and no other cry was heard. As the procession proceeded westward into the quarters inhabited by the more educated and wealthy the cries were fewer. On the Boulevards Montmartre and des Italiens, although a good many handkerchiefs were waved, and several bouquets were thrown from windows, it was evident that the majority of the spectators were coolly enjoying a very pretty sight, and were not under the influence of any excitement or affection. Between the Porte Saint Martin and the Porte Saint Denis three women, most elegantly dressed, made their way through the crowd to the centre of the boulevard. The *sergents de ville* attempted to prevent them, but the President waved them off with his hand. Each of the women presented him with a bouquet, and the last made some observation, which of course was not heard. He smiled and bowed. The women then retired. The President bore the bouquets in his hand for some time, and then delivered them to an orderly. Near the Rue Vivienne another woman advanced from the crowd with a paper in her hand. The President stopped for an instant, stooped from the saddle, and, again waving off the guard, took the paper. Orderlies rode on both sides, their arms full of crowns and bouquets, and papers which doubtless contained petitions. During the whole time he moved along, minute guns, taking up the signal given from the *Barrière du Trône*, saluted him from the esplanade of the Invalides, and the bells of every church in Paris pealed out in accompaniment. A regiment of Dragoons immediately followed the brilliant staff that accompanied the President; then came the "Chasseurs à Cheval," the Hussars, artillery, and, lastly, the regiment of Carabiniers in their light blue uniforms and their cuirasses glittering in the sun. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the whole force.

On the Place de la Concorde were assembled the

deputations of the numerous trades' corporations of Paris already mentioned, with their banners at their head. There also were drawn up in two lines the young girls dressed in white and placed in front of the troops, and their appearance presented a pleasing contrast to the numerous and varied uniforms of the troops. The scene was certainly of the most exciting kind—the beautiful *Place* itself—the gushing fountains—the noble avenue of the Champs Elysées—the gardens of the Tuilleries, with crowds of spectators lining their terraces, the decorations of the fine buildings at one end, and the quays at the other. The President advanced towards the gate of the Tuilleries, passed under the triumphal arch of the Pont-Tournant, and rode up the grand avenue of the gardens to the gate of the Palace, where he alighted at about half-past three. He reappeared in a moment or two on a balcony and bowed his thanks.

It was thought that the Empire would be proclaimed in the evening. There appeared, however, only a decree reducing the octroi duty on salt pork and bacon.

The public buildings and a few private houses illuminated in the evening.

It was remarked that none of the foreign ministers took part in the ceremonies of the day.

The correspondent of the *Times* commences his account of the pageant by remarking that on that very day, thirty-eight years ago, Napoleon landed at St. Helena; and concludes by recalling the many and contrasted spectacles that have been seen in the Boulevards along which the procession passed—on one occasion, 10,000 prisoners of war; on another, the entrance of the allies; the funeral cortège of Louis the Eighteenth, of Lafayette, of Casimir Perier, and of Lamarque:—

It was along that same line that the conquerors of the Bastille marched in wild joy after "fleaching their swords" against the monarchy; and it was there that the dismal 21st of January beheld Louis XVI. going to the scaffold. Along it, too, were dragged the hideous remains of Marat, to be flung into the kennels of the Rue Montmartre. And Mirabeau passed by it to his house at the corner of the Rue Caumartin, to lay him down and die. And the foreign Sovereigns who restored the Bourbons, and the refugees of Coblenz, and the Royalists of Gand—Charles X. and the Revolution of 1830. On the Boulevards, the Royal Guard was first assailed by the National Guard of Paris with stones—for they as yet had not more deadly weapons. There, too—and this is almost of yesterday—a mysterious hand fired the shot that was the knell of the younger monarchy, and the affrighted inhabitants beheld in the yellow flames of a hundred torches the tumbril laden with the slain and streaming with blood. It was there that moved, by night and by day, those portentous processions of hundreds of thousands during the three months' agony of the Provisional Government. In the Rue Lepelletier, near the corner of the same Boulevard, was concocted the plan which gave her new and short-lived Republic to France. And the same Boulevard witnessed the deed which put an end to that same Republic, and now bids fair to restore the Empire!

#### NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The intelligence from Burmah by the overland mail is not very important. All was preparation at Rangoon for an advance, by detachments, up the Irawaddy as far as Prome; using the steam flotilla. Reinforcements were hastening to join General Godwin's army; which would, when complete, amount to 16,000 men, exclusively of the flotilla men, who muster 3,000 strong. As yet there were no cavalry in the army of Ava. The Marquis of Dalhousie, when he returned from Rangoon, commanded the orders for the advance of some of the Madras regiments named on the receipt of General Godwin's requisition. This is taken to indicate that the Burmese will be more easily overcome than it was at first anticipated. The general drift of the news from Rangoon still leads to the belief that "annexation" will be the order of the day. Captain Tarleton had been superseded in the command of the steam flotilla by Captain Shadwell of the "Sphynx."

Intelligence from China is somewhat meagre. The news from the westward of the rebels in the early part of the month was favourable for the success of the Imperial troops. Seu has also defeated the insurgents, and the chief, Tien-teh, is reported to have been taken and beheaded. The insurgents are said still to be in great force. A daring attack had been made on the person of a missionary, Mr. Genape, close to Hong Kong, as he was returning from his labours the other side of the island. Though severely wounded, he was recovering. The pirates have also been in force at Macao and its vicinity, and on one occasion, Lieutenant Santos, of the Portuguese navy, was killed in taking a piratical boat. Since then a set of the pirates were discovered, and the chief was shot in attempting to escape.

The German papers, which deal in improbable stories, contain the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste, dated October 12:—"Nine thousand English troops have disembarked in the Gulf of Persia, *near Herat*. [!] It is supposed that the presence of these troops is intended to make the independence of Herat respected; it being menaced by the Persians." Another version of the rumour is given by the *Times* correspondent at Vienna, under the date of October 11:—"The following rather improbable report has been just received here by way of Constantinople—'By letters of the 26th of September, from Trebizonde, we learn that 9,000 men (English troops) were put on shore at Bender-Buschir, in the Persian Gulf. Their destination is said to be Herat.' It is natural to inquire whence these troops came, how they intend to get to Herat, and why they chose that peculiar path across the great desert of Khorassan?"

According to letters of September 28 from Beyrouth, hostilities on a small scale have commenced

between the Syrian army and the Druses. We have also news of the 23rd of September from Damascus that the Seraskier has advanced as far as Kleiba. The majority of the tribes of the Horan desire to arrange matters amicably, but the Druses of the Djebel Horan are as inclined for war as ever.

#### THE KAFIR WAR.

News from the Cape comes down to the 6th of September. The *Times* thus sums up the intelligence:—"The Trans-Kelian expedition has been 'completely successful'; that is to say, General Cathcart penetrated to Krel's camp, burnt it, ravaged his country, and returned in safety with a spoil including fully 10,000 head of cattle and horses. He has expressed, moreover, his entire approval of the behaviour of the troops and the burgher levies, and considers that his object has been 'fully attained.' On the strength of these achievements the colonial spirit was rising, and some persons, as we learn, not incompetent to form a judgment on such matters, considered that the end of the Kafir war was veritably at hand." The *Times*, however, doubts. "Sir Harry Smith crossed the Kei as vigorously and as triumphantly as General Cathcart, and yet he left the war almost entire to his successor. It is true that this is the second blow, and may therefore operate cumulatively in conjunction with the recollections of the first; but it appears that Krel quietly withdrew himself in time from the reach of the expedition, and, without making any submission, left his empty camp to be ravaged at discretion. . . . If we turn to the second and more dangerous phase of the war, we can discern few grounds for conclusive satisfaction. The marauding bands established in the colony are as active, as bold, and as troublesome as before. Their predatory excursions were continued, as we have seen, during the whole period of General Cathcart's absence, and it must be perfectly manifest that any 'termination of the war,' which does not include the effectual extirpation of such banditti will be a mere delusion. . . . It may be very true that the savages have been disheartened by repeated assaults, and alarmed by our redoubled blows against their greatest chief in his remotest camp, but they have hitherto exhibited a lamentable facility in recovering their spirits after such discouragements. It is true that they are weak in numbers, but they have proved strong enough to give our strongest force trouble; they have lost comparatively few men by our bullets, and such casualties as they experience are capable of easy reparation from the incessant trickling of fresh thieves across the border. Our sole hope, therefore, resides in the chance of their eventual surrender under reiterated chastisements. If the chiefs of the banditti within the colony have, indeed, as is reported, made sincere 'overtures for peace,' there is a fair prospect of our speedy relief; but, whether our exertions have yet been severe enough to bring about so desirable a result, is a question which cannot be answered from the disclosures of the present mail."

The reported discovery of gold, like the major part of the news from the Cape, turns out a disappointment—the supposed precious metal turned out to be sulphuret of copper.

#### THE GOLD REGIONS.

Australian advices have arrived by the overland mail. From Sydney they reach to the 29th of July, being four weeks later than those previously received. From Port Phillip they are to the 17th of July. In each case they fully confirm the recent statements regarding the yield of gold both in New South Wales and Victoria. As regards the Mount Alexander mines, in the latter colony, it appears that the escort for the week ending the 3rd July was expected to bring 100,000 ounces, leaving 40,000 ounces in the Commissioner's tent to be brought on the next occasion. From the influence of these supplies the price had fallen to 60s. or 62s. per ounce, although the miners, being now rich, were generally indisposed to press sales. It was estimated that there was at least £1,000,000 of unemployed money in the hands of labourers. At the various mining localities of New South Wales the result continued to be increasingly satisfactory, although the reports from the sister colony caused everything like ordinary success to be treated with indifference. Several parties connected with the companies formed in London had arrived at Sydney, and had proceeded to the Bathurst district. The markets were cleared of most kinds of provisions as fast as arrivals took place. Wheat was 8s. 6d. per bushel, flour £23 per ton, and hay £6 per ton. The Port Phillip accounts of the prospects of the wool crop are very unfavourable, and corroborate the remarks in a letter quoted a few days back. "Whole flocks," it is said, "will be driven to the diggings for slaughter, and the fleece and the fat will be burnt. On many stations next season no attempt to shear sheep will be made." In fact, it seems that labour of any kind was almost wholly unprocured. The editor of one of the local papers states that it only requires proper machinery to work the quartz, in order to develop the surpassing richness of this portion of the Australian gold fields. The total shipments of gold to the 28th of July had been £1,769,745, reckoned at the price of 65s. per oz.

From San Francisco we have advices to the 1st of September. The total shipments of gold from that port by steamers and sailing-vessels from the 1st of January to September (eight months) had been 29,195,965 dollars. Quartz-crushing was being developed with success. Sickness was rather prevalent in some districts. The screw-steamer "Pioneer"

had been totally lost. The passengers were saved. The emigration by way of the plains was extensive. The news from the mines was very favourable. At one place a piece of gold weighing 25lb. had been picked up. Some new diggings of great richness on the East Waver had been discovered. Money was in great demand for remittance. The Oregon miners were doing well.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Frankfort letters say that Prince Lucien Bonaparte, after springing the Homburg bank, wisely pocketed his large winnings, and, determining not to give the croupiers a chance of recovery, started forthwith for Paris.

Dr. Nichol, desirous of travelling from Rome to Naples, was early in the month refused a visa to his passport, because it had not been signed by the Neapolitan Minister in London. Dr. Nichol was compelled to take out a new passport from Mr. Freeborn.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, Bishop of Clonfert, Bishop of Down and Connor, Bishop of Cloyne, and Bishop of Ross, left Paris on the 7th, for Ireland. Their ostensible business in Paris was to visit the Irish College there.

Out of respect to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, the Canadian Parliament adjourned its sitting on the 28th of September.

Baron Hess, General of Artillery, and three other Generals, have been appointed by the Emperor of Austria to be present at the funeral of Wellington.

On the 5th, all the copies of Victor Hugo's "Napoléon le Petit" were seized in the booksellers' shops at Munich. They have also been seized in other German towns.

Peecheneda, the infamous Minister of Police to the King of Naples, died on the 2nd inst.

Most of the United States journals have dwelt at length upon the death of the Duke of Wellington. All praise his high military character, but were exceedingly chary in their eulogies upon him as a statesman.

**SINGULAR RENCONTRE.**—The King of Hanover was expected at Mayence on the 3rd inst., and the garrison were in readiness to receive him with royal honours. But in the dark a curious mistake occurred. A steamer bearing lights and with a flag flying was seen approaching; instantly the salute was fired—when, lo! it was not the King of Hanover, but the ex-Queen of the French and the Prince de Joinville. They went to their hotel much amazed; and the first person they encountered there was Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino!

**THE ACHILLI TRIAL.**—Cardinal Wiseman has written to the archbishops of the Austrian empire, entreating them to contribute something towards the law expenses incurred by Dr. Newman in the Achilli affair.

**AN ILLUSTRATION OF AMERICAN COLOUR-PHOBIA.**—Dr. Pennington, a Presbyterian clergyman of colour, who was over here a short time ago, preaching in our churches, has just appealed to the humanity and Christianity of the New York citizens, in a most extraordinary dilemma. He states that his parish extends over such and such districts, apparently of immense extent, and that in discharge of his pastoral duties he is constantly called to different parts; but, on account of his complexion, he must not avail himself of any of the omnibuses, or of the numerous lines of railways! Beat that, Mrs. Stowe, if you can.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

**MISSING TRAVELLERS.**—Some apprehensions are entertained in consequence of no intelligence having been received since August, 1851, of the two German travellers, Barth and Overweg, who had undertaken the perilous mission of penetrating into the interior of Southern Africa.

**UNHAPPY SUICIDE.**—A few evenings since Mrs. Judd, the wife of the landlord of "The Pigeons," Cumberland-street, Newington Butts, had "a few words" with her daughter, who gave her an insolent reply. The former slapped her daughter's face, when the latter appeared very unhappy, stamped her foot, and saying she would be back in a few minutes, put on her bonnet, and went out. Next morning intelligence was brought that she was found drowned in the Surrey canal. For some time past she had appeared very unhappy, having formed an attachment for a young man of whom her family disapproved. A policeman heard the splash, and with the light of his bull's-eye, saw "the face of a woman sinking very gradually about two yards and a half from the shore." The constable stooped down and held out his staff, but she made no attempt to get hold of it.—The coroner (at the inquest): "Did you get into the water to try to save her?" Constable: "No; I had no idea of the depth of the water, and I cannot swim. I thought then it was over my depth; I have been to-day and examined the place, and I find the water is very shallow, but I was not aware of this at the time."

**THE NORTHERN BANDITI.**—Cosgrove, one of the men accused of the burglary at Didsbury, has made a confession to a police-inspector at Liverpool. He said that himself, his fellow-prisoner Moran, and three other men, were engaged in the crime; and he relates a number of particulars respecting it. He declared that two of the three women in custody knew nothing of the robbery. But the magistrates committed all five prisoners for trial.

**THOMAS HOOD.**—Some gentlemen connected with the Whittington Club have originated a movement for erecting a monument to the poet Hood at Kensal Green Cemetery, where his body was interred.

#### MR. BERESFORD AT CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

In this small town in Essex, somewhat noted for its political gatherings, Mr. Beresford attended, on Tuesday in last week, the meeting and dinner of an agricultural and Conservative club. Many clergymen were present. Mr. Vicars, one of the speakers, in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers," denounced Lord John Russell for having "ratified at Perth the treaty which had been opened at Chesham House," and then stated the reasons why the agriculturists of Essex were attached to Lord Derby's Government—"not because they had ever been found fighting their battles and espousing their cause, not because when all others had forsaken their standard they stood by and were neither afraid nor ashamed to maintain the rights of industry, but because they had professed themselves attached to a policy which was not only patriotic in its spirit, but national in the blessings which it conferred."

Mr. Beresford hastened to inform the guests that this "policy," whatever it might be, was not Protectionist.

It has been said, and I say untruly said, that her Majesty's Government came into office upon the principles of Protection; and that, having come in upon those principles, they have adopted the tenets of their adversaries, and have seized hold of, and are ready to carry out, all the dogmas of Free-trade. I deny that position *in toto*. I know no reason that any man has to say that the Government are Free-traders; and I deny the other position also, that they did come in in the slightest degree upon the principles of Protection. That is a strange thing for us to say, but it is not the less true. There were causes which operated and produced it; but for one whole year preceding our assumption of office, we did not as a party, nor did any individual acknowledged as a leader of that party, bring forward one single motion in which Protectionist measures were in the slightest degree involved. How then can it be said that we came in upon the principles of Protection?

Then he explained how they came in:—

We came in at the command of her Majesty, to support her in her just prerogative, and not to allow the official business of the country to be thrown into the hands of Sir James Graham and his Irish associates, or of Mr. Cobden and the Manchester school. Therefore, I say, we honestly and truly may declare that the first proposition which was advanced is unfounded and unjust. We did not come in upon Protectionist principles, or upon a Protectionist motion; but we came in to do the duty of the country at the bidding of our Sovereign; and while that Sovereign and the country uphold us, we are determined to fulfil those duties; and the country, I believe, is fully satisfied with the manner in which they have been performed up to the present moment.

He admitted that "considerable advantages had flowed from the adoption of Free-trade" to "many interests," always excepting "the agricultural class." He thought all the evil might have been prevented by the adoption of a "fixed duty on corn." Lord Derby, "even late in the present session," thought so too; but he had thought it more fair to abide by the verdict of the constituencies:—

That verdict has been taken. By the office, if I may call it so, or rather by the situation which I filled so long for that party, I am, alas! too well acquainted with the lists, majorities and minorities, of the House of Commons, not to be able, in taking up a list of the Parliament which has just been returned, to perceive that there is a decided majority of members in the lower House inimical to the feeling and the measure of protection to agriculture.

He asked whether it would be wise "to force that forward when you can gain no advantage":—

They say—it is a scriptural phrase—that it is useless "to kick against the pricks;" and I firmly believe that in this instance, if we were to stir this question, and to moot it in an unfortunate moment, we should only throw further back the interest of those for whom we would make any sacrifice. There are other interests in the country, some of them nearly as high, others higher still, which would be endangered if we were to moot the question of Protection when we cannot attain it. Are we to run the risk of sacrificing the Protestant institutions of the country by bringing in Sir James Graham and his Irish Brigade? Are we to run the risk of bringing the monarchy itself in peril by bringing in Lord John Russell and the Democratic principle which you have heard alluded to?

Taking up the remark of Lord John Russell at Perth about the "strong stimulants" of Protection, he retorted with a menace to the "moneyed power":—

Lord John Russell at Perth also stated that the agricultural interest had for years been kept alive by the use of strong stimulants. If by strong stimulants he means those laws which were repealed by the Free-traders in 1846, then let Lord John Russell and those that support him remember this, that at that period there were other laws in force which I consider to be strong stimulants, and which the Free-trade party did not when in power also repeal. If Protectionist laws were strong stimulants to the agricultural interest, what, I ask, was the effect of the moneyed laws which Sir Robert Peel brought in in 1819 with regard to the moneyed power? I believe they are strong stimulants. I wish not to injure other men's property, but if strong stimulants are not allowed for the landed classes, I say that they should have been stopped to the moneyed power. The Government which is now in power will, I trust, in a short time mature those measures (to which I am not admitted) which may rectify that class legislation, for such I maintain those laws are. They may remedy it, and I trust they will. They may bring forward measures of greater justice to all classes. They may, and I trust they will, bring forward those which will be particularly adapted to the relief of the most distressed portion of the empire.

Mr. Beresford's next speech was devoted to an explanation of the Braintree squabble; the opportunity being afforded by the Rev. J. Cox. Mr.

Beresford denied that he began that fierce war. He had never begun an aggressive warfare until the Rev. Sir J. P. Wood called him a "vagabond wandering Irishman." As to the "rabble of Braintree," he declared that "he never said one word attacking their social position either in society or at the hustings. He had never said one word either with reference to the cheap loaf or protective duties, before they assailed him and attacked him with every species of premeditated insult, and would not allow one word which he was addressing to the electors of Essex to reach his own constituents. That crowd of 'honourable individuals'—for he would not use ugly terms now—who had not a vote, chose to make a riot, and to assail and abuse him with the coarsest epithets, and to make so great a row that the electors did not hear one word which he, whom they had returned as their representative, was addressing to them. Now, what did he do? Without having spoken one word of politics, he said to the crowd, 'I appeal, not to the factory operatives of Braintree, but to the men who have got votes for the county; for my duty is to the electors of North Essex, and not to the rabble.' These were his real expressions, taken from the local paper." And the audience, he said, took it as a "fair rebuke," and gave him a better hearing. But a few days afterwards, the cause of the rabble was taken up by Sir James Graham, "a man who had enjoyed the advantage of holding high office, and of representing more constituencies than any man in England—because he never represented the same twice." Sir James and the *Morning Chronicle* had caused the insults to be repeated:—

The consequences ought not to be upon his head, but upon Sir James Graham's. He at least had never called in question the Queen's supremacy, or advised the Pope's friends to upset the Protestant institutions of the country. He had never counselled a rebellion in Ireland, nor hinted at a mutiny in the army. He defied Sir James Graham to say the same. Those who lived in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones; and those who had been guilty of such acts of treachery as Sir James Graham should not give such an account of him. [Mr. Beresford here read an article on himself from the *Morning Chronicle*; which he said was the organ of Sir James Graham and his party. Mr. Beresford's quotation concluded with these words—"So far as the case of 'Beresford v. Braintree' has proceeded, each party has got precisely what might have been expected, however little it can be justified, only it must be remembered that the Major began the ungentlemanliness."] Now, had he called them a rabble because they cried out "cheap bread," any language that could have been applied to him on that subject would have been amply merited. He did not hold a man to be low because he had not a freehold and a vote. The best men might not have county qualifications; but when they went to public meetings all were bound to behave themselves decently and peacefully, and to allow a man fair play and a fair stage, and not insult him and treat him as they did me." "The *Morning Chronicle* had called him a "deliberate, wilful liar." [The *Morning Chronicle* disclaims the use of this language, and challenges Mr. Beresford to the proof.] Such gentlemen surely should be careful how they made assertions that were untrue, because they did it deliberately, writing, and with the means of reference at hand, while any man in an after-dinner speech was liable to make a slip of the tongue.

The remaining proceedings were without public interest.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 20.  
CONGREGATIONAL UNION.  
Bradford, Tuesday Evening.

The fourteenth autumnal session of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was commenced here yesterday. The attendance of ministers and delegates has, up to the present time, been large.

On Monday evening a public prayer-meeting, introductory to the other engagements of the week, was held in College Chapel. An able and eloquent exposition of the duties of Congregational Christians was given by the Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull. The chapel was filled to overflowing.

The first public conference was held this morning in College Chapel. The ministers and delegates occupied the whole of the body of the chapel, and the galleries, which were allotted to spectators, were also well filled.

The chair was taken at half-past nine, by the Rev. Dr. Harris. After the usual devotional exercises, the Chairman proceeded to give an address, "On the Mode of Preaching suited to the Present Day." The subject was very ably treated, but it would be doing the Doctor an injustice were we to attempt giving an abridgment of his address.

The Rev. G. Smith, one of the Secretaries, introduced the Rev. W. Swan, of Edinburgh, as delegate from the Congregational Union of Scotland. The Rev. T. James introduced the Rev. J. C. Geikie, from Canada; also John Fairfax, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales. The Rev. James Parsons, of York, moved the first resolution:—

That the cordial thanks of this assembly be presented to the Rev. Dr. Harris, its respected Chairman, for the appropriate address he has now delivered, and that he be requested to place it at the disposal of the Committee of the Union, to be printed with the minutes of these sessions.

He expressed his satisfaction with its historical and hortatory character, and hoped all ministers would apply it for their improvement.

The Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution. He had a most thorough and cordial satisfaction in the substance of the address. It was of great importance as showing the necessity of ministers adhering to the truth of Christianity, and

the only thing required was adaptation in the style of pulpit address. He believed that the great defect in pulpit style was occasioned by the want of a right tone in the ministry, which arose from its being affected by the change and love of change going on around them.

Dr. Harris having briefly returned thanks, apologies for absence were read from Dr. Raffles and Rev. T. Binney, of London.

The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds, moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull, for his address of the previous evening, with a request that he would allow it to be printed among the other papers of the Union. He praised Mr. Hall's bold defence of Independency, which went far to show how isolation and combined action were compatible.

The Rev. Professor Scott seconded the motion. He admired the address, but questioned the propriety of the tendency to show, not to say parade, which he saw in some parts of the Independent church. It was such a love of show in the early church that led at last to all the display and ceremonial of Popery. Departure from a spiritual independency gave rise to the secular establishment of Christianity, to church orders, ecclesiastical supremacy, cruelty, and persecution.

The Rev. N. Hall returned thanks.

The Rev. R. Ashton presented the report of the Finance Committee, from which it appeared that the general expenditure of the Union (apart from its publications) was more than £200 beyond its receipts. This arose not so much from increased expenditure as diminished contributions; the subscriptions were £100 less this year than they were two or three years since. Last year the number of churches subscribing was 120, and of personal members 180; this year the churches subscribing were, at present, only 92, and of personal members 190. The number of subscriptions to the Union from both churches and personal members, out of some two thousand churches and as many ministers, was less than 300, and the total amount contributed not £200. But for the appropriation of the profits of the publications of the Union to assist in meeting its liabilities, the Union would have been seriously impeded in its operations. Of the Hymn Book, 200,000 copies had been sold. Of the Year Book, the edition of 3,500 copies was sold almost as soon as published, and the committee had decided to publish a much larger edition for the forthcoming year. The *Christian Witness* fund was a separate account. The entire profits of the magazine were absolutely sacred to assist aged ministers in their declining years, and to enable younger ministers to purchase deferred annuities for advancing age. During the seven years the magazine had been in existence, and the fund formed, 315 grants, amounting to £3,106, had been made to aged brethren; £1,800 had been appropriated for the payment of the twelve members of the Deferred Annuities Fund; and there was now £6,000 in the funds to meet future applications and claims. The Report urged upon young ministers and the brethren generally the importance of securing a provision for advancing years, and the very easy terms upon which the assistance granted by the fund would enable them to do so. Three applications for deferred annuities awaited the decision of the distributors of the fund at the present session.

The Rev. J. Alexander, of Norwich, moved the adoption and printing of the financial statement. He requested ministers to bring the claims of the Congregational Union before their churches, as an equitable return for the benefits which from time to time they had received. The Rev. J. Sibree, of Coventry, seconded the motion, and offered a few remarks in a similar strain.

The Rev. John Lockwood proceeded to read a paper on "Evangelical Nonconformity," by the Rev. E. Jones, of Plymouth. This paper had been prepared for the May meetings, but the reading of it was then postponed from want of time. After Mr. Lockwood had read, at some length, the amount of time which the paper threatened still to require, combined with some expressions which it contained, led the Chairman to suggest that it should be referred to the committee in London for publication. A resolution to this effect was proposed by Dr. Massie, seconded by Dr. Vaughan, and carried *en bloc*. A vote of thanks was at the same time given to the author.

A report on the affiliated societies of the Congregational Union was read by the Rev. G. Smith. The societies are called "British Missions," and include the Colonial Missionary Society, the Irish Evangelical Society, and the Home Missionary Society. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. J. Corbin, of Derby, and seconded by Josiah Conder, Esq.

Dr. Massie then read the ordinary report of the British Missions, which, though complaining of want of funds, presented a clear and well-digested, as well as very interesting, statement of the work and its progress. The report lamented that the agency employed by the Home Missionary Society was far from being adequate to the character of the times, the condition of the people, or the responsibilities of the Christian Church. The contributions last year were less than £6,000, while the expenditure exceeded that sum by £600. Applications for aid and agency were made and urged, which would have added at least £1,000 to the disbursements; but the fear of debt and consequent difficulties prevented the committee from yielding to the solicitations of ministers and churches. The reports from the agents of the Irish Evangelical Society were of an encouraging character. The income of the Society for 1861-2 amounted to £2,217, but the expenditure was limited within £1,900. The committee had resolved to

occupy only such stations as were peculiarly inviting, and to sustain such agents as it was hoped would be found earnestly devoted and adapted for the stations. The expenditure was now £500 more than it was last year, and the committee made an appeal for increased support. The income of the Colonial Missionary Society for last year from collections, subscriptions, donations, and legacies, exceeded £2,800, and the expenditure approached £3,000. The Board appealed to the judgment and affections of the pastors and deacons of the churches for efficient and increasing aid to British Missions. It was suggested that there was no more eligible or less expensive process by which the liberality of the Christian people might be stimulated and directed, than the annual and simultaneous collection for this object.

It was then moved by John Fairfax, Esq., of Sydney, seconded by the Rev. P. Thomson, of Chatham, and resolved:—

That it is the duty of individual Christians, and of Christian churches, to co-operate in diffusing evangelical truth to the utmost extent of their power. That the societies of British Missions afford facilities for this work alike congenial with scriptural principle, and adapted to the exigencies of the times; that the measure of success already granted, and the promises of God's holy word, encourage to yet greater efforts in the spirit of liberality and devout prayer for divine blessing on all the departments of British missionary labour; and, therefore, this assembly renews its cordial recommendation of these societies to the liberal support of the churches.

The Rev. T. Mays, of Wigston, proposed, and the Rev. J. Raven, of Salford, seconded the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted:—

That an enlargement of the resolution adopted by the last Annual Assembly, admitting agents of the London Home Missionary Society to the benefit of the deferred annuities fund, be made, so as to provide that, in future, all home missionaries, being paedobaptist pastors of Congregational churches, and connected with society associations, be eligible to participate the advantages of that fund.

This terminated the business of the morning sitting.

In the evening a public meeting, for the exposition and enforcement of Congregational principles, was held in Salem Chapel. R. Milligan, Esq., M.P., presided.

The working men of Bradford have not been forgotten in connexion with these meetings. On Monday evening the Rev. Andrew Reed, of Norwich, delivered a lecture on "The Nature and Claims of Christianity," in the Oddfellows' Hall; and this evening, the Rev. B. Grant, of Birmingham, lectured in the Temperance Hall, taking for his subject, "Christianity the only true Secularism, as securing attention to the duties of justice and kindness." The lectures were numerously attended.

FRANCE.—CONVOCATION OF THE SENATE.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes a decree convoking the Senate for the 4th of November, and adds, that if the result of its deliberations be in favour of a change of government, the *Senatus-consulte* to that effect will be proposed to the nation for ratification. The Legislative Corps will be convoked to authenticate the votes and announce the result.

THE BELGIAN MINISTRY is not yet constituted—a result attributed, by the *Daily News* correspondent, to the obstinacy of a small section of Liberal deputies.

A NEW TURKISH MINISTRY has been constituted; Mehemet Ali being Grand Vizier. The new Cabinet is entirely Russian and Austrian in its character.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY is to have the Garter at the disposal of Government by the death of the Duke of Wellington.

THE DEATHS IN LONDON for the past week have exceeded the average by 74.

THE *Freeman's Journal* contradicts the statement relative to the dissolution of the Catholic Defence Association and the withdrawal of Mr. Wilberforce.

THE POPE has nominated Dr. Dixon, late Professor of Scripture and Hebrew, Roman Catholic Primate, in place of Dr. Cullen. This is thought to be a concession to the moderate party.

IRISH SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—On Saturday week Messrs. Newall and Co., the well-known wire rope manufacturers, were, unfortunately, unsuccessful in an attempt to lay down a submarine telegraph cable between Portpatrick and Donaghadee for the Magneto-Electric Telegraph Company. This is the third undertaking of the kind across the Channel, and the second at the same point, all of which have proved failures.

THE ANTI-MILITIA PLACARDS.—ANOTHER PROSECUTION.—On Friday last the Rev. B. Shakespeare (Baptist minister), Mr. Nathan Firth, and a bill poster, named Hargreaves, were brought before Messrs. Crossley, Foster, and Sutcliffe, at the magistrate's office, Todmorden, under warrant charged with publishing papers of a libellous nature, intended to dissuade men from volunteering for the militia. The placards were such as emanate from the Peace Society, and are headed "Flogging in the new militia," "Don't enlist in the militia," and "No enrolment of the militia." The charge was fully heard and a good deal of evidence taken. The case against Messrs. Shakespeare and Firth (or rather the evidence) as to publication was very imperfect, but as to Hargreaves, the evidence of publication was complete. After the evidence was taken, it was contended on behalf of the parties charged, that the placards were not libellous. The magistrates adjourned their decision until the 11th of November next, and called upon the defendants to enter into their own recognizances to appear at the above time.—*From a Correspondent*.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. P."—The supreme authority in each college.  
"George Sunter, Jun."—We do not admit theological controversy.  
"A Protestant."—We regret that his communication did not reach us earlier, or it would have been inserted. It is against our rule to return MSS. which we decline to use—but in this case we shall depart from our usual practice.  
"Quo Warranto?"—Declined.  
"Charles Messent" should wait patiently for another twelvemonth, and he will then, perhaps, be able to speak with positive authority on "the Shottisham Case."  
•• Repeated application having been made to us for prospectuses and handbills to be made use of by our friends in extending the circulation of the "NONCONFORMIST," we have felt it incumbent on us to make provision for complying with their wishes. Although our circulation is steadily increasing, we are unwilling to deprive ourselves, by any apparent negligence, of the advantage we may derive from the kind suggestions or active exertions of our friends. To the first we shall pay respectful attention, and, with a view to the last, we shall be happy to forward to any subscriber who wishes for it, a parcel of our prospectus and handbills, free of expense.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1852.

## SUMMARY.

THE Queen returned from Balmoral to her winter palace on Wednesday last, having lodged one night in beautiful and ancient Holyrood, and visited that modern wonder, the tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. Ministers met in Cabinet Council on Friday. The meeting of Parliament is fixed by proclamation for Thursday, November the 4th. The funeral of the Duke of Wellington, it is announced, will take place on Tuesday, November the 18th.

The meeting of Parliament yields in interest to the funeral of the Duke—for it is known that no business will be done, no disclosure made, until after that event. The unburied remains of the Great Captain impose a truce upon the rival parties. The manner of the funeral, it is stated, will be on this wise:—

The remains of the Duke will lie in state three or four days, either at Chelsea Hospital or Whitehall. The funeral procession will form at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to St. Paul's. Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and seventeen guns, will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which the Duke was entitled by his rank in the army. A body of Marines will also form part of the *cortege*, which will be headed by eighty-three veterans from Chelsea Hospital, who shared in the Duke's campaigns, the number eighty-three representing the years to which his Grace had attained. The Field-Marshal's baton of the deceased Duke will be borne by the Marquis of Anglesea, his companion in arms; and representatives from those foreign powers in whose armies he bore the rank of Field-Marshal will each bear the baton of the deceased. It is intended to dispense with an unnecessary train of vehicles; and not to line with military the streets through which the procession will pass, but leave the guardianship of the thoroughfares to the police, and to the good feeling of the public.

The University of Oxford has chosen Lord Derby its Chancellor, without opposition, but not without a spirited protest from the Rev. Mr. Lake, Senior Proctor, against the election of such a man, and with such indecorous haste—not to say partisan precipitancy. The Bishop of Exeter has threatened one of his clergy with the Court of Arches, for reasons, and in a method, given and commented on in another place. And the *Times* has disclosed a case of capitular corruption exceeding even the revelations of the "Black-book." For this, also, see our Ecclesiastical columns.

So Convocation is to receive a Royal License to sit for "the despatch of business"—or, as we are told by the *Morning Chronicle*, to devise a new

constitution for itself. This is an audacious step even for a Derby Administration to venture upon. It is technically within the scope of the prerogative, we suppose—although, even this is doubtful; for we question if Convocation ever had such extensive powers conceded to it—but, at any rate, it is an unprecedented stretch in the exercise of it. Does Lord Derby know, or do any of our statesmen suspect, what Convocation, in its modern sense, means? What it implies? What will be its logical consequence? When all men were of one faith, and Dissent was contrary to law, legislation in ecclesiastical matters might be conducted by the Church of England without inflicting a practical wrong upon the community. But now, whom will Convocation, however reconstituted, represent? The nation? No! A moiety of it only—a sect. To give self-government to this sect, whilst in the usufruct of national property—to forbid all but Churchmen any share in deciding under what regulations the enjoyment of that vast wealth shall be permitted—is, in fact, to convert the Church of England into a private communion, to denominationalize it, and at the same time to make it a present of immense national resources. Parliament must look to it. This virtual shifting of the basis on which the Church Establishment has always stood, so as to change a national institution, by a mere ministerial fiat, into a self-contained communion, must not be suffered to pass unquestioned. No feeling of courtesy ought to be allowed to stand in the way of a resolute protest against such an act of barefaced spoliation as this. But we shall return to this subject next week.

The bucolic muse has been vocal during the week, in the persons of Major Beresford, Lord Berners, and Mr. Chowler. The first-named right honourable gentleman has shown himself again to his constituents at Castle Hedingham. He exceeded himself in effrontery, by denying that the Ministry took office as Protectionists—one of those pieces of literal truthfulness, the spirit of which men do not like to characterise; and which the *Mark Lane Express* honestly repudiates on behalf of the betrayed agriculturists. There was candour, however, in the Major's admission, that he is not a party to the Cabinet secret; and a confession of amenability to public opinion in his attempt to explain away the "vile rabble" of his Braintree speech.—Lord Berners officiated, on Friday, as chairman of the Waltham Agricultural Meeting, vice the Marquis of Granby; and Mr. Chowler was chief speaker on the same dreary occasion. The chairman cursed and blessed Free-trade in alternate sentences. He denied that it had given more bread to the people, but attributed the enhanced price of lamb to the fact that folks who were formerly confined to mutton, now indulge in the daintier meat. Mr. Chowler said nothing about the materials of a cavalry force residing with the agriculturists; but lamented the absence of vast factories, such as are to be seen in Manchester, from farm land, talked of the increased breadth of soil under cultivation, asked for the repeal of the malt-tax, and demanded to be let alone in the conduct of his business. The rule of unreason is certainly at an end.

On the opposite horizon of the political world there are one or two appearances worth recording. The Manchester Free-trade banquet has been altered from the 9th to the 2nd of November, in order to keep in advance of the meeting of Parliament. A conference of the friends of peace is to take place in that capital of industry in the month of January. Mr. Hume has written a letter to the Secretary of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge (whose claims on public support are renewed with the resumption of the legislative sittings), in which he says some very hard, but not undeserved, things of Lord John Russell. On this, the *Times* founds a comparison between the veteran Reformer and the angry dotard Lear; and the ministerial organ builds hopes of undisturbed power for Toryism.

On Wednesday evening last, the Lord Mayor entertained the Dissenting Ministers of the metropolis, and some leading members of the Congregational bodies, at dinner. The gathering was comprehensive, genial, and significant. That Dissenters should be chosen in two consecutive years, to fill the chief magisterial chair of London, is a pleasing evidence that Nonconformity is no longer a bar to civic honours, and less than formerly to social advancement. We are glad to find, too, that the speakers at this banquet gave their distinctive principles more of prominence than some of them are wont to do.

Under the head of "Religious Intelligence," we record two incidents that deserve also a brief expression of feeling. One useful and blameless man completes the fiftieth year of his ministry in the centre of an agricultural district; and the event is commemorated by the hearty congratulations and substantial offerings of his congregation, and even neighbours of differing theological views. At Bath, a more popular, though scarcely more honourable preacher, resigns his charge at the expiration of its sixty-third year. Such prolonged connexions between ministers and people are

pleasing testimonies to individual excellence, as well as to the working of the Voluntary principle.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales commenced its autumnal sittings yesterday, at Bradford. There was a large gathering of ministers and laymen. Dr. Harris, as President of the Conference, the Rev. Newman Hall, and the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, read addresses on subjects of present interest, and an animated discussion was opened. The report of the Congregational Missions reiterated the complaint of scanty means. We are glad to observe, that special addresses to the working men of Bradford form a feature of the Conference.

A Free Public Library and Museum—containing 10,000 volumes, and 18,700 specimens (the latter the gift of the late Earl Derby)—was inaugurated at Liverpool on Monday. The citizens of Oxford have resolved to tax themselves for the erection of a similar institution; and in Marylebone large contributions are made for a cognate purpose. This new class of efforts for the education of the people gives additional importance to the subject of an article on the opposite page.

Paris assents to the declaration of the South, that "France is content"—and to its petition, that the Prince President will deign to become Emperor Napoleon III. But Paris assents in her own fashion—with the finest display of upholstery the world ever saw. She never gave her heart to Bonapartism. If she ever loved the victor of Austerlitz, it was for the memory of Toulon, Lodi, and Marengo. She gave the heir to the Empire, accordingly, on Saturday last, the homage which the world always pays to success—the applause which pleased spectators bestow upon the well-graced actor. There was nothing spontaneous in the show—except, perhaps, the festive appearance of the market-women. It was, altogether, however, a very pretty spectacle, and we have therefore described it at considerable length.

The first official notification of the Empire appears in the *Moniteur* of yesterday. The Senate will meet the same day as our own Parliament—the question of a change of Government will be submitted to the people—and the *Corps de Législatif* will announce the result.

Louis Napoleon has, however, signalized his acceptance of the Empire by an act for which Lord Londonderry will, no doubt, offer his hearty thanks, and at which all must be glad. Abd-el-Kader is to be released, and take up his residence at Broussa in Turkey. The oath-breaker exacts an oath from the gallant Emir that he will not return to Algeria—the man without a conscience is obliged to fall back upon the good faith of his enemy! We have no doubt that the Mahomedan will more honourably keep his word than the professed Christian and *protégé* of the priests.

The difficulties in the formation of a *juste milieu* ministry in Belgium are so great that the attempt is not unlikely to be abandoned. The Brouckère Cabinet is not as yet gazetted, and the Catholic organ talks despondently of its prospects. In a few days we may hear of the thorough consolidation of the Liberal party, and their return to office. Meanwhile the Parisian *Pays* utters the most offensive language towards Belgium, evidently attempting to influence the decision of the King in the choice of his advisers.

In other quarters this dictatorial spirit is still more apparent. The editor of a Nice paper has been expelled from the Sardinian States, "at the request of the French Government." Italy seems placed between two fires. There is little doubt that the Pope is held in durance by his "protectors," and has more than once tried to escape from their friendly custody. The wholesale arrests and extraordinary military precautions of the Austrians in Italy, give some colour to the suspicion that they are preparing against more than one enemy. The French troops entrench themselves at Rome—the Austrians are erecting a new fortress at the Alps, and strengthening Mantua and Venice; while at Vienna political circles seriously discuss the probabilities of an Italian campaign to save Lombardy from being Napoleonized. The national party is equally active. "The clandestine press (says the Record of the Society of the Friends of Italy) continues its work with a daring, an ingenuity, and a success, absolutely marvellous, and undoubtedly unequalled in the history of revolutionary movements." The execution of twenty-four persons at Sinigaglia, for political offences committed in 1848, speaks volumes as to the "Reign of Terror" which prevails in poor down-trodden Italy.

General Godwin in Burmah, and General Cathcart in Kafra, seem bent upon prolonging to the utmost hostilities in their respective spheres of action, or inaction. Each has terminated his respective war—in a pao-lo-post-future sense only. The one seems determined to have a regular campaign, with all its horrors; the other continues his expeditions into the Kafir territory, leaving the colony open to the incursions of the enemy. Thus are life and treasure sacrificed to military routine and senile obstinacy. Yet, in spite of their incompetency, these commanders will, we venture to

predict, be laden with honours and feted, on their return home, as genuine heroes.

#### FRANCE SATISFIED—THE EMPIRE OF PEACE.

SURPRISED, stunned, pinioned, gagged—a helpless victim under the heel of military force—France is satisfied. Yes! "France is satisfied," the assurance of her master being guarantee for the fact. Prefects, sub-prefects, mayors, police-agents, and placemen of every grade, echo the announcement with official enthusiasm, and fill the world's ear with the solemn declaration, "France is satisfied." Fêtes got up by authority—triumphal arches reared in obedience to ministerial commands—cries uttered by well-instructed, and well-employed workpeople—every movement by which puppets can be made to express the will of the showman who pulls the wires—priestly benedictions mingled with blasphemous flattery—reiterate the assertion that France is satisfied. Perjury sits on a throne of absolutism—fraud holds the sceptre of all power—blood-stained murder usurps the seat of patriotism—hypocrisy consecrates them all in the name of God—and France, we are told, smiles satisfaction. Her Legislature has been unceremoniously turned out of doors—her chief men have been exiled—her inoffensive citizens have been massacred in their homes by musketry and cannon—her press has been silenced—her courts of justice have been overborne—her destiny is in the hands of the man who thus slew her political life—and, of course, she is satisfied. Who can doubt it, when the fact is proclaimed in tones so loud, so decisive, so unanimous? "Methinks, the lady doth protest too much!"

If France is, indeed, satisfied—if the robber who seized and bound her really speaks her mind—why is she still prostrate at his feet? Unbind her fetters—recall her exiles—restore her Parliament—set free her press—and her first act will be to embrace her new master, and proclaim him to the world as her heart's free choice. National satisfaction cannot be dangerous—wants no watching—concocts no plots. "Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaks." Why must France be spoken for? Let her express her own emotions of complacency! Surely, she will do it more naturally than her captor, and conqueror. Release her from the *duresse* of an autocratic rule! Bid her rise from the dust of her humiliation, and give spontaneous utterance to her desires and affections. Europe may, perchance, wonder at the sudden change which has passed over her once proud spirit, but will respect her election, for her sake. Even as it is, we will not assert that the declaration of her keeper is at variance with fact. But we do say that it were a foul wrong done to his prostrate victim to accept that declaration as true, or his authority, or on that of his creatures. It may, or it may not, be as he states—for he who lied to France, may lie also to the world respecting her—but the circumstances under which the statement is made, do not help to command it to belief. It is now Napoleon III. *sols loquitur*. But the drama is not played out. France's turn to speak will come round—and her dialogue with the Emperor will, no doubt, inform us further of her present satisfaction.

Yet it is worthy of note that he who thus takes upon him to speak in the name of France, feels the necessity, at the same moment, of saying somewhat which shall soothe the fears of France, and prove grateful to her sympathies. And what does he say? "The Empire means peace." Take the assurance from such lips for what it is intrinsically worth. Contrast it, if you will, with the more menacing sentiments uttered at Marseilles and Strasbourg. Compare it with the undiminished strength of the army, and the activity observable in the dockyards. Let in upon it the light of warlike articles in the authorized press of Paris, and so reveal the bad purpose of which it is the flimsy veil. Still it has a meaning, and a very important and significant one—a meaning which is rendered still more evident by the reports circulated at Paris, immediately after the return of the embryo Emperor from his southern tour, that one of the first decrees to be looked for, will be one ordering a considerable reduction in the army. The Bordeaux manifesto may be insincere—the Paris rumour may be false—but both point to the fact that France desires a continuance of peace, and that Louis Napoleon feels the policy of publicly recognizing that desire. The most absolute monarchs know that there is a limit to their authority beyond which it is unsafe to trespass. Power, the most unbounded, must make some concessions to opinion. And it is plain that Napoleon III. discerns in the temper of the French people sufficient reason for announcing his mission to be one of peace, of social order, of material development. Be the ultimate intentions of the man what they may, it is consolatory to find that he feels himself compelled to point his finger to the obstacle which lies between him and military conquest. Elihu Burritt and the Peace Society have been mercilessly laughed at by the

"Englishman" of the *Times*, for their international addresses of fraternal amity—and yet they have been only aiding in the creation and excitement of that public feeling to the strength of which Napoleon feels the necessity of doing either real or affected homage. It is no easy matter for a man to wield the resources of a people in a needless war, when he has not the will of a people to nerve his arm. It needed all the popularity and *prestige* of the first Bonaparte to reconcile his subjects to the drain upon their blood and treasures, occasioned by his schemes of ambition—the second Bonaparte has but a name to fall back upon, and to the empty glory of that name France is not likely to make a willing holocaust of all her present earnestness and prospects of material prosperity and progress.

"The Empire means peace." Happily, we have other guarantees for the truth of this than the bare word of him who made the declaration. He is *not* a military genius, and he will be in no hurry to dazzle the eyes of France with the exploits of one who is, and by his own madness to eclipse his own glory. He is not the dupe of superstition—and ultramontanism, when it has served his ends, will probably be discouraged. No crusade against Protestantism will help to consolidate his Imperial power. Neither soldier, nor priest, will be allowed to rival, much less to overshadow him. He has made use of both, but he trusts neither—for on neither has he more than a temporary hold. The game is one in which it suits both parties to pretend eternal devotion—but both parties know well enough that the friendship is a hollow one. The present state of Europe, including France, is very far from recommending to the great powers any resort to the chances of war. The peoples are too dissatisfied with their rulers to admit of hostile collisions between Courts, and so soon as armies are pitted against each other, insurrectionary risings will become general. How could Austria hold what she calls "her own," in presence of a foreign foe? Where would Prussia be, politically speaking, in the event of a general conflagration? Russia, it is known, will not brook any attempt at a reconstruction of the French empire in its territorial integrity. And as to the invasion of England, which appears to be regarded as a necessary compliment to the assumption by Louis Napoleon of the purple, we can see no earthly motive for the Emperor thus wildly to rush upon his fate—and if he were mad enough to entertain the idea, the other continental powers would be compelled, for their own sake, to stand between him and his attempt. They know full well that Great Britain and America could revolutionize Europe—for the thrones of all the monarchs on the continent, with an insignificant exception or two, are propped up only by bayonets.

"The Empire means peace." We believe it, because we believe that Louis Napoleon is sagacious enough to "make a virtue of necessity." It will be much easier for him to reduce his army, than to employ it—much safer to diminish its proportions than to find scope for its restless ambition. But if it were not so, we see no good end to be answered by beckoning him on to war with this country. Why should our press incessantly stimulate him to a further imitation of his uncle? Why remind him that he has Waterloo to revenge? Why point out how easy it would be for a man possessed of his resources to pounce down upon Osborne and carry off the Queen—to steal upon Liverpool, and make a bonfire of its cotton stores—or to dash at London, and carry off the bullion in the Bank? Why, day after day, put new crimes into his head, and tell him that if he does not commit them, the world will nevertheless give him credit for the wish to commit them? The man is bad enough—but this is not a likely course to mend him. Our belief is that the conductors of the press are under no such serious apprehensions as they express. We know well whither the whole thing tends, and is apparently designed to tend. Last year, a militia was born of an invasion panic. This year, we shall have an increase in the Estimates. And when the job is accomplished, Louis Napoleon will be left pretty much to his own course.

Poor France! we have more pity for thee, than fear for ourselves! But assuredly France never seems to have known what to do with political liberty when she had it. Will fresh humiliations school her? Or is it true that she prefers a master? Time will show.

#### A DISSUASIVE FROM OVER-TOIL.

THERE is the look of a paradox about the statement quoted lately in these columns—and repeated to-day, with a practical enlargement, in another place—that the Early Closing Association is brought within sight of success by the extent of the emigration movement. That a diminution in the number of workers should enable the remainder to work less than before, is a fact only explicable on the supposition, that a peculiar, abnormal condition of industry obtains—that labour is prosecuted for some other end than the obvious one

of creating wealth for the labourer. Clearly, if a certain amount of production per annum be required from the operatives of a country, in order that all may have enough to consume, the subtraction of a portion of their numbers must impose upon those who are left a proportionately increased task; else, must the consumers be content with less. The sum of production and consumption cannot continue equal, if the productive power be diminished and no strain be put upon it. Yet are we told of labourers leaving England, of those who remain insisting on doing less work than before, and of no one objecting that there will be less consumption—or, in the phraseology of the shop, "less business done."

The solution of the paradox lies in the twin facts, that human powers, stretched beyond a certain point, are of diminished productiveness; and that a vast amount of time and labour is bestowed on that which is non-productive. The shopkeeping class is the best illustration of this statement—as it is also the immediate occasion of its being made. All writers on political economy agree in the dictum which common sense based on common facts—that the fewer exchangers in a community, the better, seeing that they add nothing to the general wealth, but only aid in its distribution. Statisticians are also agreed that that class is very much in disproportion, at the present day, to the wants of the community. In shops of all grades—from the carpeted and mirrored saloon of Regent-street and Ludgate-hill, to the front-parlour where the odorous necessaries of poverty and the nasty luxuries of childhood are indiscriminately vended—much time is necessarily wasted. Purchasers have everywhere their caprices and their habits; and, by both, as things are now ordered, the hours of shopkeeping are drawn out to an inordinate length, although but a few of these hours are actively filled up. The tradesman might have taught considerateness to thoughtless purchasers, but for the competition in his own class and the multitude of assistants. Mutual agreement may now accomplish the one the more easily, as emigration has reduced the other. Young men will no longer need to laboriously dawdle through fourteen hours at an exhaustive occupation, because they could find no employment for energetic labour; and employers will have less motive than hitherto for attenuating the thread of "business."

We are quite aware, however, that this has never been exclusively a question of economics—that with not a few tradesmen, especially small tradesmen and beginners, as with some professional men, an anxious desire to "get on," overrides care for themselves and consideration for others. This is a fitting moment for renewing dissuasives from such a self-destructive and cruel course. If any man deliberately regards the accumulation of gold as the sum of human good, let him be off to the diggings forthwith. The hardships and the uncertainties he will there encounter in its acquisition—the disappointment he may find in its possession—are only more palpable, not less real, than those on which he must reckon in pursuing the ordinary path of "money-makers." The exhausted and fevered frame—forgetfulness of God and alienation from the amenities of home—indifference to intellectual pleasures and exposure to moral perils—may be incurred behind a London counter, as surely as in the bed of a Californian river or the ridge of an Australian hill. To the miner and the miser alike, even possession will probably bring dissatisfaction—perhaps wretchedness. The one may squander, and the other hoard—but both will have foregone the power of enjoyment in the avidity of acquisition. Gold, like gin, parches the throat which thirsts for it. An enfeebled body and disordered nerves, refuse the gratifications that money will purchase, and cannot appropriate the salutary joys that Nature freely bestows. Besides, the delver in auriferous soils does but put *himself* to an unnatural strain—the avaricious employer consumes the health and cheerfulness, breaks the power and promise, of so many of his fellow-creatures as are unfortunately at his command.

It was said of us English three or four hundred years ago, that we took our very pleasures gloomily. It is said of us by foreigners who visit us to-day, that we spend much less time than our continental neighbours in recreative occupations. English visitors to America make the same remark on that people in comparison with ourselves. It is a vice of the Anglo-Saxon character, we suppose—a vice that may contrast well with certain Celtic or Gallic habits, but yet that ought to be chastised or coaxed out of us. As our material prospects improve, let us resolve that our social habits shall assume a gayer hue than heretofore. The setting up of maypoles for the summer, or of theatres for the winter, is not what we want. It is rather the disposition than the means of amusement that is required—though the latter are sadly lacking for the many. Cheerful contentment with less of physical possessions—the substitution of inexpensive tastefulness for costly ostentation—and a heart that can find enjoyment in bestowing and beholding it—are the surest preventives of over-toil, and the safest guides in the choice of pleasure.

## THE MILITIA LEVY AND THE PROSECUTIONS.

From the intelligence which we have carefully collected and given elsewhere, it will be seen that volunteering makes but slow progress. Though in the majority of English counties the requisite quota will be raised, in some there is likely to be a deficiency which the stimulus of bounties and premiums will scarcely make good. Unless, therefore, extraordinary means are effectual in filling up the vacant ranks, recourse must be had to the ballot in some districts, and those the most populous.

We are glad to observe that the proposed prosecutions of Government are exciting the attention and condemnation of the press. The *Bradford Observer* joins with us in denouncing the conduct of Government as a caricature of Louis Napoleon:

"We are afraid that we shall receive a 'first warning' from the new censors of the British Press, but at all events, we cannot help lifting up our voice. The principle Mr. Walpole seeks to apply to the movement of the Peace Society is destructive of all popular liberty of speech and unity. We hope his dogma may be opposed to the utmost."

The *Morning Advertiser*, though not agreeing in the extreme peace principle, takes a similar view:—

"The point at issue is, whether, under a Derby régime, we are or are not to have liberty of speech and a free press. If the issuing of the handbills to which we have referred constitute a legitimate ground for a Government prosecution, then any newspaper which has the temerity to give publicity to the same class of matter renders itself equally liable to be proceeded against. And so, too, in the case of persons who, at a public meeting, or in private, express their disapproval of the Militia Bill, or would seek to warn any one of the consequences of accepting the bounty—they must be held equally liable to punishment."

Scotland is exempted from the Militia Act—nevertheless the *Edinburgh News* says:—

"These victims of oppression are entitled to support. The overflowings of Toryism will not stop at them, unless defeated by the omnipotence of an outraged public opinion. Scotland has always had its own share of such State scourging, and policy, not more than duty, demands that we unite sympathy with determination in favour of these Englishmen and against the Government, not knowing how soon, under Mr. Secretary Walpole, our own liberties may be with equal despotism and tyrannical intention assailed."

"Publicola," the *nom de plume* of a well-known eloquent member of the late Parliament, defends the placards in question in the widely-circulated pages of the *Weekly Dispatch*. With epigrammatic force he exposes the nonsense of the invasion-panic, defends the right of dissentients from the ministerial policy to dissuade the people from enlistment, and shows that bill-sticking is but the outpost of the liberty of the press. Here is a single paragraph of the article which we would gladly quote at large:—

"Were a man to cover the walls with invitation to robbery and murder, it would be a different affair. Even then, public opinion would put him down more effectually than prosecuting the bill-sticker. But in dissuading from volunteering for military service in the militia, no moral duty is assailed: We have a right—we violate no Christian or moral obligation—nay, if such be our honest view, we are obeying the righteous dictates of conscience—in warning an ignorant man, a youth especially, against a step by which he renders no real service to his country; which will involve him in temptations to drunkenness and other irregularity—which will make him the companion of reckless and debauched associates—which brings the probable loss of good work and good wages—which breaks up the habits, as yet, perhaps, but imperfectly formed, of sober and steady industry—which may lead to the devotion of his whole life to the occupation of maiming and slaughtering for hire any whom he is told to destroy—and which may so deteriorate his character (I speak of what has often happened) as to make weeping parents wish him in his grave. Will any Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Justice of the Peace, or Christian priest, dare to tell us that we may not present these considerations to the minds of the hesitating youth, in the hope of saving him to his family and to society? And if these considerations, why not also that further one, surely not unimportant, nor by any prudent person to be kept out of the calculation, of the liability to the lash? It will be said that the well-conducted need have no fear of flogging. I am not so sure of that. Remember Somerville. Read his narrative. Is there the dullard who doubts why he was flogged? The new militia will be officered to a large extent by Tory agriculturists. It will be commanded mainly by the squires. And there will be men in all its ranks known as politicians; zealous adherents of the five points of the Charter; cantankerous voters against their landlords; men who, like Somerville, have indited letters to newspapers. I will not prophesy what may befall them: I only say I shall not envy their position. Such persons will probably not volunteer; but they may be caught, hard and fast, by the ballot."

## "UNCLE TOM" AND HIS FRIENDS.

More than twenty English editions of Mrs. Stowe's incomparable book are now in circulation—and more are promised. The list below, of copies sent to us for notice, will guide our readers in their purchases. We have placed first on the list Mr. Bosworth's edition, because in that we are sure the authoress has a pecuniary interest. Mrs.

\* Uncle Tom's Cabin. Author's Edition. Bosworth, Regent-street.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Illustrated by Leech and Gilbert. With Introductory Remarks by the Rev. J. Sherman. Bohn, York-street.

(Cheap Edition.)

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Illustrated. Ingram and Cook, Strand. The White Slave. By H. Hildreth, Esq. (Tenth Thousand.) Illustrated. Ingram and Cook, Strand.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. With a Preface by Earl Carlisle, and an Illustration. Routledge, Farringdon-street.

(Cheap Edition.)

Uncle Tom's Cabin. With an Illustration. Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. With an Illustration, and Preface by H. Davis, M.A. Appleyard, Farringdon-street.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Clarke's Author's Edition. (The One Hundred Thousand.) Pipers Brothers, Paternoster-row.

The Anti-Slavery Advocate. No. I. Tweedie, Strand.

Slavery, the Crime and Curse of America. An Expostulation with the Christians of that Land. By J. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D. Snow, Paternoster-row.

Stowe has acknowledged in the *New York Tribune* a letter from Mr. Bosworth, requesting her acceptance of "a royalty" of threepence on the sale of each copy of his reprint. The lady asks whether there is a case on record in which an American publisher has acted with equal liberality towards an English author? It becomes us to inquire whether every English publisher will not act with similar justice to the American authoress? It is stated that one firm alone expects to realize £10,000 by the speculation. It is certain that a very large aggregate sum will be cleared. It is but bare justice to Mrs. Stowe that a rill of this golden stream should be turned into her purse.

We regret to find that there is a probability of her emoluments being invaded by an action for damages. Dr. Joel Parker, a New York doctor, threatens Mrs. Stowe with an action for defamation, in consequence of a sentiment erroneously attributed to him in a foot-note to her book. The modest doctor lays his damages at 20,000 dollars! Whatever the issue, expense and anxiety will, doubtless, be caused to Mrs. Stowe; and therein is an additional reason why English publishers should contribute of their gains to her future independence.

Earl Carlisle's preface to Routledge's edition is an eloquent eulogy on the book, a conclusive reply to the charge of exaggeration, and a wise indication of the method by which English sentiment can best be brought to bear upon the great transatlantic evil. Those eight or ten introductory pages add considerably, in our estimation, to the interest of the volume.

There is nothing in the "White Slave" by which we can determine whether its composition preceded, was spontaneous with, or suggested by, that of "Uncle Tom." It is the autobiography of a Virginian slave, on whose cheek, notwithstanding his born thralldom, no tinge of negro blood could be detected. It is a powerfully devised and written story. To some of its incidents we may object, that though doubtless true, they should rather be hinted at than told—to others, that they are violently improbable. The latter, however, are not found in those portions of the book which exhibit the workings of slavery, and therefore do not detract from the force of the moral. That is wrought out with great earnestness and ability. Had the book appeared before Mrs. Stowe's, it would, doubtless, have made "a sensation."

The *Anti-slavery Advocate* is a cheap monthly sheet, started by the recently formed "Anglo-American Anti-slavery Association," with the very laudable hope of strengthening the sentiment which Mrs. Stowe has created—or, rather, revived—and of keeping Abolitionists on either side of the water in friendly communication. We believe the Fugitives now in England are concerned in the effort, and we trust they will receive that support which, by its promptitude, doubles its force. He gives twice who gives at once.

Perhaps there is no more effectual help to the slave than that suggested by Dr. Massie's little book—(a timely republication of an excellent document, first published in 1835; with remarks thereon attributed to Lord Brougham)—viz., contributions to the Boston Anti-slavery Bazaar, which will be held in December next. From the tens of thousands of English women who have laughed and wept over Mrs. Stowe's magic pages, doubtless Faneuil Hall will be richly furnished at the forthcoming annual exhibition. In every town and village, ladies should associate for this purpose—and at once.

Just to show that the Fugitive Act has not utterly quenched the light of the north star—that George Harris, Senator Birds, and Quaker settlements, are living, active realities—we wind up this gossipping critique with two stories of slave adventure.—The first is from the *Corning Journal*:

One evening last week, a family of *African* fugitives, including children and grand-children, came into this village by the mail-train, and stopped over night. Their fare had been paid to Dunkirk by the liberality of some friends along their route from the South.—Notice was soon given to those who eagerly embrace the opportunity of speeding on the panting fugitive, and further means raised to carry them to Canada. It was deemed prudent to send in advance to Dunkirk, lest the slave-catcher might lie in wait for his movable "shuttle," and, accordingly, M. F. Lucas and Daniel Denning went on in the morning to guard against surprise. Providentially, all was safe. The family left in the afternoon, reaching Dunkirk at night, and were soon safely housed in one of the up-lake steamers, Mr. Lucas accompanying them. The noble Captain, on reaching Detroit River, took occasion to wood and water at Maidens, on the Canada side, thus enabling the fugitives to avoid the risk of a recapture at Detroit.—Language cannot express their grateful feelings when their feet trod upon the *free soil* of Canada. The platforms of both parties seem to be of little account in this village, as Whigs, Democrats, and Free Democrats joined heartily in expressing their sympathies for the flying bondsmen. The underground railroad is in fine working order—rarely does a collision occur—and once on the track passengers are sent through sun and sun.

The following we find in the *New York Inde-*

pendent

ited by Mrs. Stowe's brother—Henry Ward Beecher:—

A certain elder in the Presbyterian church in Mobile, born in Connecticut, now a slaveholder, has been much interested in the slave population of that city. He had a certain slave, Tom (not known in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"), who was a gifted speaker, and used to expound the Bible with his master, before large congregations; and as often as he was called before Northern visitors, would say he had no desire to be free, his master was so kind, and slavery was not so bad for the black man. Of course he said this because he must. But Tom had a grandmother in St. Louis, and as his pulpit colleague was elected a delegate to the General Assembly, and as Tom paid over twenty-five dollars a month to his master, and took care of himself besides, he asked to go along. The master consented, for it was in his heart to show his Northern associates a contented, happy, and intelligent piece of property, and had a speech ready in favour of "oral instruction for the slaves." Tom went, and was a lion in the West, preaching every evening to large congregations. But one evening while a large congregation were felicitating themselves with the prospect of such speaking the speaker did not arrive, and the people waited in vain until nine o'clock, but no preacher Tom appeared. Next day the master said his property was gone, and the police were sent on the track of the fugitive clergyman; but in vain. The property had learned the difference between a swift and a slow boat, and he was gone,—a dead loss to the owner of parish service and twenty-five dollars per month. Poor "thing," that could not take care of himself, wrote back to Mr. Sandford that Toronto was a healthy place, cash was more plenty than at the South (at least with him), and now he could pray for his former colleague, not as his master, but as a man.

## DISSENTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Wednesday last the Lord Mayor entertained a distinguished party of the Dissenting ministers and laymen of different denominations, at a magnificent banquet in the Egyptian Hall. Nearly 200 guests sat down to a splendid entertainment. Among those present on the occasion were the following:—Rev. Drs. Burder, Bennett, Harris, Campbell, Stowell, Tidman, Morrison, Steane, Archer, Fletcher, Angus, Harrison, Jenkyn, Massie, Smith, Dick; A. Pellett, Esq., M.P.; J. Pilkington, Esq., M.P.; J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; R. Milligan, Esq., M.P.; E. Ball, Esq., M.P.; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Challis, Esq., M.P.; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P.; T. Chambers, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Sheriff Croll, Mr. Alderman Wire, the Mayor of Bradford, Mr. Sheriff Carter; Rev. Messrs. J. Sherman, T. Binney, with Mrs. Binney, J. C. Harrison, Charles Gilbert, Samuel Martin, T. Davies, W. S. Edwards, Steer, Goult, W. Todman, James Rowland, H. I. Bevis, Edward Taggart, W. Davison, J. Aldis, C. Stovel, Thomas James, Edward White, I. Vaughan, R. Machray, J. H. Godwin, M. Nenner, W. Lucy, Thomas Madge, J. Bunter, W. Grosier, John Howard Hinton, J. C. Davie, T. E. Thoresby, J. Wilkinson, J. Nunn, C. Duke, I. Hunt, R. Saunders, Samuel Davies, H. Allor, J. Stoughton, W. Forster, Samuel Ransom, B. S. Hollis, J. Weir, E. Mannerling, F. Trestrail, W. Walters, J. Hobson, George Rose, J. Hill, M. Jeula, R. Redpath, J. Burnet, J. B. Brown, James Chapman Edwards, R. Hamilton, T. W. Aveling, R. Philip, J. G. Pigg, W. Tyler, S. Luke, J. Stratton, with Mrs. Stratton, J. Adey, S. B. Bergne, with Mrs. Bergne, George Smith, George Wilkins, D. Thomas, J. Waddington, G. Clayton; T. M. Coombs, Esq., —Saul, W. Worsley, David Allen, —Walker, R. Cunliffe, R. Cunliffe, Jun., George Bayley, T. Hislop, James Carter, T. B. King, B. Scott, W. Tozer, T. H. Boykett, Edward Burkett, with Mrs. Burkett, H. Spicer, James Spicer, S. B. Bergne, Samuel Morley, Samuel Beddome, Thomas Priestley, Edwin Lankester, M. D., R. Bennett, M.D., John Snow, William Tyler, S. T. Williams, C. Pearson, A. Stratton, William Edwards, William Knott, and J. Low, Esqrs.; Dr. Jackson, Sir J. Haberfield, W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., N. Dawson, Esq., H. Bateman, Esq., —Johnston, Esq., P. Watson, Esq., J. Williams, Esq., W. Ridley, Esq., J. Cook, Esq., E. Milsom, Esq., J. Morley, Esq., T. Pewtre, Esq., G. Kemp, Esq., J. Soul, Esq., W. Hunter, Esq., Mrs. W. Hunter, Edward Hunter, Esq., Mrs. Edward Hunter, J. Wilcock, Esq., J. R. Hunter, Esq., Mrs. J. R. Hunter, J. Smith, Esq., Mrs. Williams, Joseph East, Esq., Eusebius Smith, Esq., J. Lewis, Esq., J. Cook, Jun., Esq., Rev. J. Watson, Hackney College, Edward Edwards, Esq., J. M. Hare, Esq., Daniel Pratt, Esq., William Reed, Esq., E. Pye Smith, Esq., —Simpson, Esq., J. Clarke, Esq., D. Benham, Esq., —Welton, Esq., &c., &c.

After the usual toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed, "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World," coupling with it the names of the Revs. Dr. Burder and Thomas Binney. After a few remarks from Dr. Burder,

Mr. Binney, who was received with loud applause, after advertizing to the question of "religious equality," especially in its newest interpretation, said it became Protestants Dissenters to look a little more closely at the foundation of things—to go back again to first principles, and ascertain whether they did altogether right in the concessions which they made to a certain system, the effect of which had been to bring back upon the nation a number of condemned transports [laughter and cheers]. But, not to dwell upon that topic here, they were in the Mansion House of the City of London [cheers]. Nonconformists had some traditions in connexion with that building [hear]. One very singular tradition was—he did not know how far it was founded in fact—that Dissenters had peculiar reasons for interesting themselves in the magnificent hospitalities of the Egyptian Hall [laughter and cheers]. More than a hundred years ago, the citizens of London made a by-law that any citizen refusing to undertake the office of sheriff should be fined £400, or, if elected in the Common Hall, £600. Now, it so happened that the Test and Corporation Acts prevented Dissenters being able to serve when elected; and the result was, that many were obliged to pay the fines, which altogether amounted to £15,000.

[hear, hear]. This money went towards the building of the very hall in which they were then assembled, and which cost £42,000 [hear]. Now the Dissenters might perhaps be permitted to think that, having contributed so much money for the building, they were not much out of their place in occupying it occasionally at the invitation of Chief Magistrates like the present Lord Mayor [laughter and cheers]. The centenary of the opening of the building would occur next year; and, as another eminent and honourable Nonconformist would then occupy the civic chair, the present company would, no doubt, be exceedingly happy to meet again and celebrate the occasion [laughter and applause]. He most cordially responded to the sentiment, "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World," and thought that the present assembly was a sufficient proof that in this respect they had got on since a hundred years ago [loud cheers].

"The House of Commons" was responded to by Mr. Peto, who, also, was very cordially greeted. It was said by some that the former days were better than these; but assuredly Dissenters could not say so [hear, hear]. He did not so much refer to the magnificent entertainment of to-day, but to the fact, that, in former times, a Dissenter could not occupy the chair of the chief magistrate, and have the pleasure of receiving at his hospitable board those with whom he was identified in sympathy and sentiment [hear]. What had led to this pleasing change? Was it not the patient endurance, the warm-hearted loyalty, and the true citizenship, which their forefathers, although unjustly treated, ever continued to manifest? [cheers.] These noble men exercised the patience, endured the suffering; and their descendants of the present generation had entered upon the reward of their labours, and were reaping all the advantages [hear, hear]. Was there any need, then, to be ashamed of their principles? [hear, hear.] Surely not [cheers].

Mr. Alderman Challis (the Lord Mayor elect), in proposing the health of "The Lord Mayor," eulogized the character of the present Chief Magistrate. The reputation of the Mansion House for a generous hospitality had not suffered in his lordship's hands. On the contrary, it had been invested with an additional charm by the genuine kindness and open-hearted sincerity which characterised its manifestations [cheers]. A hospitality like this, which came from the heart and went to the heart, could not fail to produce a lasting and most agreeable impression [cheers]. The numerous charities which look to the Chief Magistrate of the City of London for patronage and support, had enjoyed a full share of his right honourable friend's benevolent and attentive regard [hear, hear]. In all these cases the Lord Mayor had evinced readiness of mind, joined with kindness of heart; not merely because it was his official duty to attend to such calls, but, far more, because he was under the promptings of a nature disposed to compassionate distress, and of a religion which gave to charity the chief place among the virtues, and of whose Divine Founder it was proverbially said, that "he went about doing good" [loud cheers]. When he looked around him, and considered the nature of that distinguished company, he (Mr. Alderman Challis) was almost tempted to predict, that "his praise would be in all the churches" [laughter and applause].

The toast having been drunk with loud applause, the Lord Mayor returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him, and complimented his fellow-citizens for the efficient manner in which they had assisted him to discharge the duties to which he had been called.

Mr. Alderman Kershaw, M.P., proposed as a toast, "The Congregational Churches throughout the Kingdom, and their Ministers." He desired to see these Congregational churches, maintaining themselves on the Voluntary principle, spread all over the land; and this wish extended to all genuine Christian churches, to whatever denomination they belonged [hear, hear]. Personally, however, he felt a peculiar attachment to the Congregational churches of these kingdoms, because, in connexion with them, he had spent a comparatively long life; and the longer he lived, the more convinced did he become that they were founded upon, and continued to maintain, true Christian principles [cheers]. With regard to the ministers of those churches, he must not express all he felt, nor half he thought; but he might be permitted to say in the presence of the Lord Mayor, that he believed these ministers to be, in the aggregate, distinguished for a sincere, practical, earnest piety, for great industry in the prosecution of the work to which they were called by their Divine Master, and for great intelligence in the discharge of all duties, whether relating to their sacred calling or to the civil interests of the nation [cheers].

The Rev. James Stratten responded. He regarded the present assembly as the most glorious of Nonconformist ministers that he had ever looked upon. If any Guy Fawkes project were intended, and the present company should be blown up with gunpowder, it would almost amount to a virtual extinction of Protestant Dissenting ministers in the metropolis, if not in the empire [laughter and cheers]. He was exceedingly gratified by the fact, that the present Lord Mayor was following in the steps of some of his predecessors in office, by the encouragement and support which he gave to the cause of Christ [hear, hear]. Salters' Hall Chapel, the Haberdashers' Hall Chapel, and the Weigh House, were secured to the Nonconformists, in virtue of the Guilds and Corporation of the City of London [hear, hear]. There was a time when Dissenters were called upon to suffer obloquy on account of their principles, and, in some quarters, they were looked upon unfavourably still; and he, therefore, honoured

the Lord Mayor exceedingly for the manly courage and noble bearing which he had shown in the declaration of his sentiments and opinions on all occasions during the term of his mayoralty [cheers].

The Rev. Dr. Morison congratulated the Lord Mayor, that he could, without let or hindrance, surround himself with such a company, and, further, that he had the disposition so to do. For his own part, he had been exceedingly gratified, and he felt that the Dissenting ministers were deeply indebted to his lordship for thus bringing them together, under circumstances which presented a great public principle to the mind of the country, and which could not fail to be of service to the future history of Nonconformity in England ["hear," and cheers]. It might come to pass in the history of some future mayoralty of the great City of London, that it was perfectly convenient and agreeable for the clergy of the Established Church to meet and partake of the same banquet with their Dissenting brethren, and thus form one Christian fellowship [cheers].

R. Milligan, Esq., M.P., proposed, "The churches of the Baptist and other denominations," which was responded to by Dr. Steane and Dr. Archer.

E. Ball, Esq., M.P., proposed "The Nonconformist Colleges—New College, Stepney, and Cheshunt," coupling with the toast the names of the presidents, Dr. Harris, Dr. Angus, and Dr. Stowell. The Rev. Dr. Harris returned thanks.

The other toasts were—by the Lord Mayor, "The Lord Mayor Elect," to which Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P., responded; "The Magistrates of London," for which Mr. Alderman Lawrence returned thanks; "The health of the Lady Mayoress;" by the Rev. J. Bergne, "Prosperity to the Mill-hill Grammar-school," responded to by Mr. Priestley; and "The Sheriffs," which terminated the proceedings shortly after eleven o'clock.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, and family, have returned safely to Windsor. The Royal party left Balmoral at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, with fine weather; and posted by Ballater, Banchory, and the Slug-road, to Stonehaven. There they were received by Sheriff Gordon; and, after luncheon, proceeded by railway to Edinburgh; where they arrived about five o'clock. The road from St. Margaret's station to Holyrood Palace was lined with soldiers and police, interspersed with torch-bearers. The Queen slept at Holyrood; and, at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, she set out for England, by the Caledonian Railway. At Preston, her Majesty was received by the corporation, the Bishop of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the members for the northern division of the county, Mr. Wilson Patten and Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Parker and Mr. Gregson, the members for Preston and Lancaster. When the Queen alighted, addresses were presented to her by the Mayor and the Bishop; and she partook of luncheon. The next stage was Chester; and here again addresses were presented. Bangor was the resting-place for the night. On Thursday morning, accompanied by Sir Richard Bulkeley and Colonel Pennant, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, visited the famous tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. The Queen walked through the tube, and Prince Albert, with Mr. Stephenson, walked over the top. They then descended to the water's edge, and viewed the structure. Returning to Bangor, the Queen took the railway to Saltney Junction, and thence by Shrewsbury; where she was received by the Earl of Powis. At Wolverhampton, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lewisham, and Mr. Thorneycroft, M.P., were in waiting. At Birmingham, her Majesty left the narrow for the broad gauge; Mr. Brunel took the command of the engine; and, proceeding rapidly by Banbury and Oxford, landed the Royal party at Windsor about seven o'clock. Mr. Secretary Walpole was the Minister in attendance on the Queen throughout the journey.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—At a meeting of the Privy Council on Friday, it was determined that Parliament should be prorogued till November 4th, then to meet "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs." The meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 4th of November (says the *Observer*), will be for the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members, which will occupy some days. The Queen's speech will not be delivered until the following week, when the real "business" of Parliament will begin. The precedent of 1847 will be followed pretty closely.

THE CABINET.—Every member of the Cabinet was present at the Cabinet Council held on Friday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, and are expected to remain in London some weeks, with the exception of those having country residences in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. Lord Derby resides at St. Leonard's, near Windsor.

THE DUKES OF CAMBRIDGE has been appointed ranger of St. James's Park, the Green Park, and Hyde Park, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES.—It appears that Mr. M. T. Baines declines to be put in nomination for this important post. The *Globe* states that Mr. Wilson Patten will be Mr. Baines's successor, and that both sides of the House will concur in the appointment.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—Instructions, it is said, have issued from the Foreign Office to certain English envoys, directing them to obtain plans and details of the continental picture-galleries, espe-

cially with regard to the modes of lighting and general arrangement.

#### PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF CRIME.

—The *Edinburgh News*, which has lately contained some able articles upon our prison discipline, thinks that a conference of moral philosophers, men deeply versed in the practical workings of social politics, as well as those of most enlarged experience in the treatment of delinquents, should be summoned with all convenient speed. A body of such men, known to have devoted their minds and energies to the subject, would thus be brought together, to whose authoritative voice the nation would lend a willing ear. "The speechifying of public meetings, and the reports of resolutions of local bodies, would be as nothing to the deliberate forth-puttings of such a conference, either for elucidating true principles or securing attention to a wiser practice, while it would secure for the great object of prison discipline more national, and therefore legislative attention than almost any number of detached local efforts could for years hope to attain. Let those interested, then—not the prison reformers, who have brought us to our present state, but those anxious to destroy crime according to the promptings of wisdom and of common sense—harness their strength and zeal for this great effort after enlightenment and reformation, and there can be no doubt that such a conference on criminals and crime would be as successful as it has become absolutely necessary. Many would now be right willing to help forward this great work, and this method of operation appears at once the simplest and most efficient for effecting the end desired."

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.—A conference of the friends of peace and international arbitration is to be held at Manchester towards the middle of January. A very large assemblage is anticipated.

MR. MACAULAY.—The *Scottish Press* believes the hon. member is about to vacate his seat on account of the infirm state of his health. "We have little doubt that in a few weeks a vacancy will be declared in the representation of the city of Edinburgh, and a new election take place."

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT (Alderman Challis, M.P.) has appointed as his chaplain for the year of his mayoralty the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School.

LOD JOHN RUSSELL and his family have arrived in town.

Dr. Singer, Archdeacon of Raphoe, and Regius Professor at Dublin University, has been appointed Bishop of Meath. By a printer's blunder this announcement in the Postscript of our last number was made unintelligible. The Irish Liberal papers describe him as a partisan of the Orange faction. Dr. Butcher, it is thought, will be the new Professor. He is said to be popular with the anti-High-Church party.

MR. CHARLES VILLIERS, M.P., is in bad health, and at present under medical treatment at Coblenz.

MR. HUDSON, M.P., has more than redeemed his losses, and now is a richer man than ever, through judicious investments in railway shares during the late depreciation.—*Sunderland News*.

THE LEAGUE BANQUET is to be held on the 2nd of November instead of the 9th, in consequence of the earlier assembling of the House of Commons. It is expected to be the most influential gathering the League has ever had. Upwards of 50 M.P.'s have now promised to be present. The number of vice-presidents has been augmented to above 200, and these and the very large committee formed will embrace a greater number of the employers of labour, it is believed, than were ever before collected on such an occasion.

SANITARY REFORM.—A general sanitary inspection of the low-lying districts of the south side of the metropolis has been completed; and an inspection of the principal seats of fever in the north side has been in progress by Dr. Sutherland, the inspector to the General Board of Health, with assistants.—Moved by the approach of the cholera, the directors of the poor of the parish of St. Pancras agreed to the following resolution at their meeting on Tuesday:—

That, in consequence of the anticipated approach of the cholera, it becomes necessary, as a precautionary measure, for this Board to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the sanitary condition of the Workhouse, more particularly with reference to its classification, diet, ventilation, drainage, &c.; and also to consider the most judicious and efficient mode of treating and protecting the inhabitants of the parish, and to make such suggestions from time to time as circumstances may render expedient.

OUR COMMERCIAL LAWS.—A conference of deputations of Town Councils, Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies, is about to be held in London, to consider the best means of obtaining a codification of our commercial laws.

PRINCE ALBERT AT HOME.—The prizes awarded to the competitors by the Windsor Royal Association "for Improving the Condition of Labourers," &c., were distributed by Prince Albert on Friday, in the Home Park. The candidates received with their prizes a written testimonial signed by the hand of the Prince.

ALLEGED SAFETY OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S VESSELS.—The following brief announcement appears in the *San Francisco Herald* of August 21, received this morning, under a letter from its correspondent at Montereal, dated August 19, 1852. We fear there is no foundation, however, for the report, which is too good news to be true. "We learn that the English discovery ships, 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' have arrived at Santa Barbara, with many of the crews down with the scurvy."—*Standard of Monday*.

## PROGRESS OF VOLUNTEERING.

The full number of six hundred volunteers for the Royal London Militia is now complete, and is composed for the most part of able-bodied and efficient men; but, notwithstanding, volunteers are daily applying to the magistrates for enlistment.

For Worcestershire 352 only have been raised out of 789 required, and it is stated that a second circuit of the county will be made.

Warwickshire is likely to raise the required number.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire about 1,400 volunteers have been raised towards the 3,760 required. Many parties are making a considerable sum by the 5s. premium given for each volunteer brought. The officials hope to do without the ballot.

In Northumberland the supply is said to be more than equal to the demand.

For Wiltshire, it is said, "the men for the militia will be raised without the ballot."

Of the total number required for Gloucestershire (1240) 964 had, up to the 7th inst., been enrolled, leaving only 276 more to complete the allotted number, so that there is no likelihood of the ballot being required to be put in force. Several divisions of the country have furnished considerably beyond their required number, which, of course, tends to make up for deficiencies in other districts. In Bristol, where 305 is the required number, only 56 have enrolled themselves; while at Cirencester 103 have entered, the proportion for that town being only 46.

The number wanted for Bradford is 300, and during the two Tuesdays on which applications have been received, more than 100 have been enrolled. The *Bradford Observer* describes them as "ragamuffins, whose physical recommendations were in many cases no greater than those of the clothes which they wore."

The *Lincoln and Stamford Mercury* says the enrolment of volunteers proceeds steadily and satisfactorily, notwithstanding the efforts of the Peace Society and the apathy of her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants; and there is every expectation now that the ballot will be in a great measure, if not altogether, avoided in that county.

The full complement of the Oxfordshire Militia is made up, and the regiment is ordered to assemble at Oxford on the 21st inst.

In Somersetshire enlistments are said to be "going on favourably." One-sixth of the number required have been enrolled. We understand, says the *Bath Journal*, also, that a large number of volunteers are in readiness to be examined at Shepton, Wells, Frome, and other towns in the division, while, in country districts, the service is very popular, and numbers of volunteers are only waiting the arrival of the recruiting staff to offer their services.

In Manchester, 330 have been enrolled out of 1,300 required, so that it is not likely the number will be made up without the ballot. In the other parts of the county there is a better prospect of the number being raised.

There is a provision in the new Militia Act to the effect that the militia may be billeted in beerhouses in which soldiers may be billeted.

Amongst the zealots of the new militia the clergy, especially of the magisterial class, have not been the least active. Here is an example:—At Great Bardfield a clerical gentleman became so much excited by the exhibition of one of the placards on the shutters of a Quaker neighbour, that he discharged the contents of a double-barrelled fowling-piece at the document, completely obliterating it of course! but, at the same time, doing serious injury to the window-fastenings upon which it was posted.

**THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.**—Notwithstanding the great number of emigrants who have been sent out by her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to our Australian colonies during the present year, the applications at the office, in Park-street, Westminster, are more numerous than can possibly be complied with. The persons applying are chiefly agriculturists, mechanics, and women (needlewomen, servants, &c.) The Commissioners have, however, decided upon sending out a few more this year (exceeding 2,000) of the above classes, the most required in our colonies; and the next ship appointed to sail is the "Hope," of 600 tons, to be followed by others that have been contracted for for that purpose by Government. With respect to "fortune-seekers" to the "gold diggings," although now in the middle of October, there are no less than forty ships getting ready in the St. Katherine's, London, West and East India Docks, ranging from 400, 500, 600, 800, to 1,500 tons each, appointed to sail during the present month to Port Philip, Geelong, Melbourne, Western Australia, Adelaide, Sydney, New South Wales, &c.; and from Liverpool ten first-class ships with adventurers to the "golden regions." On Saturday a splendid emigrant-ship, the "Clara Symes," the finest that has yet left the port of Bristol, sailed from Kingroad for Melbourne and Port Philip. She carries with her about 360 passengers. Another vessel, also, named the "Try," left Bristol for Australia during the past week. She took out several "portable" houses manufactured at Bristol.

**CRYSTAL PALACE, 1853.**—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have issued instructions to the Commissioners of Customs to give every facility to the importation of the cases of casts of sculpture and architecture which are expected to arrive from the various galleries of Europe for the decoration of the Crystal Palace, and for the illustration of the different periods and styles of art.

## TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

The following is a letter from Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., to Mr. C. D. Collett, secretary of the Association for Repealing the Taxes on Knowledge.

Burnley Hall, 10th October, 1852.  
DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 7th instant only reached me yesterday, and I hasten to answer your question.

In the first place, you are right in using your best efforts to increase the number of associations for removal of the Taxes on Knowledge, and I think the question becomes daily more and more approved of by all persons *except the Whigs and Tories*—both these parties oppose, as they consider Government and its profits theirs alone; and that the spread of knowledge endangers their monopoly of power and profit!!

When I look back to the deputation that attended Lord John Russell, of which you were one, and heard his declaration that he considered the repeal of these taxes only as a question of revenue, and yet, after the evidence before the committee on that subject, refused to do anything towards the objects which the association have in view, when he had the power, I must protest altogether against the association demeaning themselves to ask Lord John's assistance, now that he is out of power, and cannot do anything to aid us in the struggle. He will now make professions, I dare say, but I should consider them hollow and valueless.

I consider Lord John as *not sincere* as a Reformer both *civil* and *religious*; and, after the speech on my motion for reform in 1850, and his do-nothing policy afterwards, when he could have acted and could have kept the Reformers together, and have kept the Tories out of power, I would not pay him the compliment that you propose. I wish I could look on his speech at Perth as honest and sincere—which I do not; and I therefore object to the association demeaning itself by the course you propose. We shall certainly succeed—but it will be against *both* the *Whigs and Tories*; and I would hold both parties cheap in regard to their assistance.

All the Whigs deprecate in words the fettering of the press; and yet, with power in their hands, *they have pertinaciously refused to knock off any one link of the enslaving chain* that prevents the spread of knowledge, and the education of the nation.

I hope that Mr. Cobden and other members will agree with me, and that you will keep a high hand, and set the two great oppressing parties at a distance.

I remain, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH HUME.

## IRELAND.

**ELECTION PETITIONS FROM IRELAND.**—There will be a batch of petitions presented against various Irish members as soon as Parliament opens. Colonel Chatterton opposes the return of Mr. W. Fagan, for Cork, on the ground of intimidation. Captain Bunnbury petitions against Mr. John Ball, elected for Carlow county, on the ground of personation of voters. Colonel Vandeleur petitions against Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, elected for Clare, on grounds of intimidation. Major McClinton petitions against Mr. Kennedy, for Louth, alleging want of qualification. Mr. Henry Lambert petitions against Mr. Duffy, for New Ross, on the double ground of want of qualification and intimidation. The Hon. Hely Hutchinson opposes Mr. Esmonde, for Waterford county, on the grounds of personation of voters and intimidation.

**SUSPENSION OF A MAGISTRATE.**—Mr. Kirwan, the Mayo stipendiary magistrate who was charged with remissness in the duty of affording protection to voters, and general misbehaviour, at the last election, has been, after official investigation, reprimanded by the Lord-Lieutenant, and suspended for six months.

**A HALF-STARVED CAT.** which had escaped from drowning and returned home after a week's absence, has killed a little girl in Galway, by furiously attacking her throat and face while the child was asleep.

**MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.**—Mrs. Kirwan, the wife of an artist residing in Dublin, was drowned in the sea on the shore of Ireland's Eye, an islet near Howth. Her husband had accompanied her thither; her body was found wedged in between two rocks at the spot where ladies retire to bathe; she had been bathing; and her husband said she must have perished while bathing alone. A coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Accidentally drowned." Subsequently, suspicion arose that this verdict did not represent the fact. The police arrested Mr. Kirwan, and he has undergone a private examination before the magistrates. The inquiry closed on Friday last. It was not open to the press; but it transpired that, after the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Kirwan was fully committed for trial at the next commission on the charge of murder. The deceased lady was young, handsome, and accomplished, and the husband is said to be an artist of considerable ability as a painter in oils. He was apparently in affluent circumstances, and occupied a fine mansion in Upper Merrion-street, one of the most fashionable localities at the south side of the city.

**THE FERMOY MURDER.**—According to the authority of the *Cork Examiner*, all the men who had been arrested for the murder of the soldier of the 31st regiment have been discharged on their own recognizances. The *Examiner* infers from this that the whole affair was a "mere drunken brawl."

**THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.**—By the report of an interview between a deputation from the committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition and Lord Eglinton, we find that the Lord Lieutenant has promised to be present at the raising of the first pillar of the building, and that he promised to use his best influence with the Queen to induce her to honour the Dublin Exhibition of 1853 with some of the articles which she sent to the London Exhibition of 1851.

**THE NEW UNIVERSITY.**—Lord Eglinton and a dis-

tinguished company were present in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday, at the ceremony of conferring degrees awarded by the Senate of the Queen's University. The Lord Lieutenant expressed the utmost satisfaction in the success which has attended the Queen's Colleges.

## LAW, AND POLICE.

**IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING CABS.**—Mr. A'Beckett, the Southwark magistrate, has given a decision overruling the regulation of a railway company. A gentleman called a cab within the gates of the Brighton Railway terminus at London Bridge; the driver declined to take him as a fare, as it was not his turn: the Company had ordered, for public convenience, they allege, that the cabs in the station should be hired in rotation, so that there shall be no confusion created by a number of vehicles driving off at the same moment. The gentleman summoned the cabman. Of course the Company took the matter up. Their counsel urged that the cabs within the terminus gates are not hackney carriages within the meaning of the Act of Parliament; that the cabman was not plying for hire; and that the terminus was not such a public place as the Act contemplated. The magistrate pronounced against the validity of all the pleas: to admit the last would be very inconvenient to the Company itself, for if a driver were not amenable at a terminus for one offence, he would not be for others—abuse, extortion, or other misconduct. Mr. A'Beckett pointed out that railway companies assume another right to interfere with the Act, by recommending passengers to pay certain extra rates for luggage, as otherwise the charge is "discretionary" with the cabman; whereas the law distinctly says, that cabmen shall not charge for luggage at all. As there had been an obstinate continuance at the terminus in violating the law, in spite of previous complaints, Mr. A'Beckett fined the driver 40s.

**COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.**—The magistrates of Bow-street, Marylebone, Westminster, Hammersmith, and Southwark, were several times engaged last week in enforcing the Common Lodging-houses Act against people who sub-let filthy rooms. The Marylebone magistrate remarked, that the measures taken by the police to rout out these miserable lodgers might for a time increase poor-rates by driving some persons into workhouses; but the ultimate result, by breaking up these nests of filth, vice, and disease, would compensate to the public for the present demand on its purse.

**THE MURDEROUS SWEEPER.**—At the Lambeth Court on Wednesday, James Cannon, the sweep, who has been in custody since the 13th of last month, on the charge of having made a murderous attack on police-constable Michael Dwyer, 135 P division, was committed for trial. Dwyer, the prosecutor, was obliged to be assisted into Court by two constables, and so altered was his appearance that even the officers of the Court scarcely recognised him. The poor fellow could only move when bent double; and his haggard appearance and death-like countenance sufficiently indicated the intensity of his sufferings even at the present time. He found the prisoner with a wound on his head in Southampton-street, Camberwell, and was taking him to a doctor's, when the ruffian suddenly turned upon him, kicking him in the abdomen, biting him, and jumping upon him when down. It required seven constables to take the fellow to the station-house. Mr. Elliot: How many persons were present when this outrage was going on? Dwyer: From two thousand to three thousand, your worship. Mr. Elliot: And did no one amongst such a crowd assist you, or endeavour to restrain the brutality of this man? Dwyer: No, sir, not one. I called to them several times to assist me, but not one offered to do so. The surgeon to the P division of police said that Dwyer would probably feel the effects of the violence all his life at intervals. For the first ten days his life was in danger. Mr. Elliot, in committing the prisoner for trial, observed that it could hardly be supposed that in a civilized country such a scene as that described by the constable, who was the complainant, could have occurred, and be carried on for half an hour in the presence of thousands, without a single individual going forward to assist a man so seriously injured as the prosecutor Dwyer evidently was, to restrain the violence and ruffianism of the prisoner. Since the committal of Cannon, the officers at Horseshoe-lane Gaol have ascertained that he has been convicted no less than twenty times for assaults, chiefly on police-constables.

**IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISION.**—In the Sheriffs' Small Debts Court, Glasgow, a few days ago, Mr. R. Dunlop made a claim for damages against the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, for being detained from business—a train having reached Glasgow nearly an hour and a half after the appointed time, by the breaking down of an engine. After evidence had been laid, and parties were fully heard, the sheriff summed up, stating that the first plea urged in defence could not be sustained, the delay having been occasioned by the breaking down of the only engine used on the branch, and which the defendants' engine-driver admitted had recently undergone repair, having, in fact, only left the workshop the day before, and the repairs, as testified by the break-down the following morning, and also by the engine-driver himself, must have been imperfectly made by the servants of the company, for whom they were undoubtedly responsible; and as to the second plea, that it was quite true the stipulation urged was expressed in the time-bills, but no such stipulation could shelter the company in all circumstances from their responsibility as public



carriers, and it certainly could not be given effect to in the present case, where the cause of the delay, and of their contract with the public not being implemented, was the deficiency of their own engine; the sheriff, therefore, decreed against the railway company for the damages claimed, and whole expenses.

## LITERATURE.

*The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.* By WILLIAM HAZLITT. Second Edition, revised by his Son. In Four Volumes. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Office of the Illustrated London Library, Strand.

HAZLITT's writings are too numerous for obscurity to rest on his name,—too numerous, also, for a high and enduring fame. He has been dead now some twenty years; and notwithstanding a measure of popularity obtained by the republication of some of his works, his cannot be said to be one of the minds influential on the tastes or opinions of the present day. Perhaps his works are hardly ever opened by readers of the literary class; their welcome comes from those who confessedly seek amusement only in their intellectual exercises; or from a few others who sympathize with Hazlitt on other than purely literary grounds. And yet there is scarcely a writer in the language who, simply as a writer, has more excellences and splendours than Hazlitt. He is full of vitality and power. His manly movement is singularly impressive. He bends, too, to trifles, with fine grace; and mixes an airy vivacity with a strong and earnest seriousness. In his "Essays" are many passages of almost unequalled effect, as combinations of the finest and most expressive words in which the given thought could be draped. There are other sententious, pithy sayings, which ring like the discharge of a rifle—and always hit the mark. In his "Characters of Shakspere's Plays" and the "Spirit of the Age," he displays yet other qualities, especially an individuation and power of subtle criticism, which are very remarkable, but which seem to us never to have had fair play, nor to have accomplished much that is lastingly valuable. We might express the result of our reconsideration of Hazlitt's merits and defects, by saying that—he was one of the most capable and most unequal writers in English literature, ingenious rather than original, forcible in occasional effects rather than in general execution, and one who might have climbed high by concentration, where he only sprawled broadly through the want of it.

"The Life of Napoleon" was Hazlitt's last and largest work. He thought it also his best; and his son thinks that in some respects it is so. This new edition appears long since the first became out of print and inaccessible. The son has edited it with the care and affection of one whose "chief ambition is, the diffusion of his father's fame." The book is fairly judged in the words—"Upon the whole it is my father's greatest work." It need not be added to that, after what we have already said, that it is of no common literary texture, or that it has qualities such as make historical biography, additionally even to its own inherent delightfulness, an absorbing and quickening study. There is a wonderful vividness in many of the pictures Hazlitt has drawn—a true glory in the passages on which he has almost exhausted the power of descriptive language. The certainty, also, with which he unravels the complicated threads of the story, and the clearness with which he narrates it, are among the best characteristics of the historian. But, fine literary production as it is, and glorious reading as it affords, it is, to us, by no means a satisfactory life of Napoleon.

Hazlitt was too near the man and his times to write with impartiality and truthfulness. "He loved Napoleon," says his son, and, although he adds that "he loved honour more," we cannot but feel that this book was written under such impulses as carried destruction to fairness and sound judgment in their own bosom. Hazlitt was a man liable to strong prejudices, and he was often warped by their union with an irritable and antagonistic temper. He had looked to the French Revolution hopefully—to Napoleon believably: and he would not suffer his confidence to fail him. He identified the cause of Liberty and human progress with the person of Napoleon, and anticipated the destruction of kingly tyrannies and "divine right" by his successes: so that when his overthrow was complete, Hazlitt deplored the loss of the battle of Waterloo, as "the greatest and the most fatal in its consequences, that ever was fought in the world." And he even descended to the piece of injustice to Wellington which the following words contain:—"The English soldiers stood the brunt of the battle the whole day (though with dreadful havoc) by their own inherent stubbornness of character and daring resistance to the enemy: the Prussians by an inroad of fresh troops (when all was supposed to be nearly over) gained the victory, of which the English general has received the credit ever since. He had the merit of standing by and leaving the issue very wisely to his men." Hazlitt himself needed to live

only a few years longer, to modify many of the opinions expressed here.

We are, however, heartily pleased to see this reprint; it is a book which people ought to read, and which they will be certainly delighted with. The editor has usefully completed it, by supplementary chapters on the history of the Buonaparte family to the present time, and by a general and comprehensive Index. It is well printed, illustrated with portraits and vignettes, and is very cheap. Just now, at the dawn of the empire of "Napoleon the Little," there is something opportune in this republication of the "Life of Napoleon the Great"—the original of the parody. Scarcely less interest in Napoleon is revived here, by the fact that his conqueror lies dead and unburied amongst us; and that in the review of his career the other far grander form—for such it is—continually passes before us. And we think our English reconsideration of the histories of our own Wellington and France's loved Napoleon, may something humble us; and, at least, lead to the confession—

"——— it was not well, it was not well,  
Not tuneful with thy lofty-chanted part,  
Among the Oceanides,—that Heart  
To bind and bare, and vex with vulture fell.  
I would, my noble England! men might seek  
All crimson stains upon thy breast—not cheek!"

*The Catacombs of Rome.* By CHARLES MACFARLANE, author of "History of British India," &c. With Illustrations. London: G. Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

*Roma Subterranea* has been an object of popular and general interest ever since the middle of the sixteenth century, when antiquarian research was first employed on its unique and suggestive wonders. *The Church in the Catacombs* has again recently been made the subject of some instructive and pleasing works, both in the unpretending form of a single lecture, and in the elaborate performance of a large volume. But Mr. Macfarlane's present sketch is by no means a superfluity; for, on the whole, he has performed best, for the general reader, that labour which can never lose its worth or interest, of making known the history of that under-world—that kind of subterranean Holy Land—of Rome, in which Christian labourers and Christian martyrs of the first times lie interred,—where the early church sought refuge from persecution, where she laid her honoured dead, where she celebrated her simple and affecting rites,—and where, in subsequent times, graves have been given as an honour, nay, even as a blessing, to popes and prelates, to emperors and empresses, to the highest in rank and in power, to "the most devout in life and the most penitent in death"—where, to use the words of an inscription bearing date 1321, "there is light in the darkness, music in the tomb."

Mr. Macfarlane's book contains a history of the Catacombs, and an account of explorations and discoveries therein. He has made liberal but good use of the labours of his recent English predecessors, Dr. Maitland, and the Rev. William Arthur; but professes to have derived most aid from the work of Bosio and Aringhi, two folios which form "the richest mine of catacomb literature." The latest discoveries, made by M. Perret, are also described, and furnish some of the most interesting passages in the book. Of course there are copies of many of the Christian epitaphs,—and how affectingly beautiful some of them are, we need not remark. Facsimiles, on wood, of a number of the inscriptions and symbols add greatly to the charm of the narrative.

Mr. Macfarlane scarcely did wisely to insert, in a book intended "to foster reverential and devout sentiments," the strange and terrible story of the adventures of a profane young Frenchman, who having descended into the Catacombs with a party, and boastfully pushed farther than the rest, was left behind by them, and passed a night of wild horror in that dark vast world of the dead. The story is powerfully told; but even its moral—the conversion of the impious young Frenchman from his blasphemies—hardly renders it of a piece with the rest of the book.

The book, however, is not, for that error, to be spoken of otherwise than approvingly; it is a graphic sketch, which will afford both pleasure and profit to the reader—read he for amusement, or from a Christian interest in the life and death solemnities of the Catacombs of the Eternal City.

*The Rhine and the Reformation: or Europe, Past and Present.* By the Rev. JOSEPH DENHAM SMITH, Kingstown. Dublin: Robertson. London, Snow, Paternoster-row.

THROUGH the wise and commendable liberality of a friend, Mr. Smith was enabled last year to visit the Rhine and those "parts of the Continent rendered remarkable as the chief scenes of the Reformation." On his return, he delivered two lectures at the Rotundo, Dublin, before the Young Men's Christian Association, embodying the results of his visit, of which lectures this book is the expansion. In addition to this, the volume contains the lives of the four great Reformers—Huss, Jerome, Luther, and Melancthon. The following extract

will give some idea of the fervid style of this small volume, which will be found very suitable for that large class of readers to whom expensive works on the Papacy are inaccessible.

"All Europe, England perhaps excepted, is full of indications of the fact that the most intolerant doctrines of the Papacy of the middle ages are being revived and vigorously applied. In Spain, as we have intimated, that religion is now made supreme to the exclusion of all others; and any person who expresses an opinion against the instruments of the Pontiff—by which this supremacy has been asserted—is to be dealt with according to canon law. In Florence, gentlemen have been taken off to prison for no other reason than that they were reading from the gospel of John. In France, the magistrates of the provinces have, more than once, thrown into gaol those whose only crime was the preaching of the gospel. The priests of that nation, taking advantage of a civil tyranny, and blasphemously calling the usurping tyrant 'the Saviour of the Church' are rapidly plunging its disordered millions into more than their by-past gloom. In Germany, the Princes are adjusting the fetters of their old thralldom upon the helpless members of their own body politic. The people are as sheep preparing for the slaughter. Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are attempting the mastery of Europe by means of their Jesuit allies. Austria, in fact, is the Pope, and the Pope is Austria. Many nations are doomed to sore enslavement by means of their united despotism; they form a 'rock, against which, in the eloquent language of Kosuth, 'every sigh for freedom breaks.' In Rome, no Protestant church can be built; no free preaching can be allowed. The press, the book, the people, are in bonds. Beneath the well-furnished halls of priestly despots, down in their cells, are three thousand human beings suffering the agony of Inquisitorial torture."

*History of the Council of Trent.* From the French of L. F. BUNGENER. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

EVERY Protestant reader knows the importance of the acts and influence of the Council of Trent, and that its history has more than interest and instructiveness—that it contains within itself whatever is essential and authoritative in the contest with the Church of Rome. Under any circumstances a competently executed history of this Council would have great attractions and uses for Protestants: but at the present time, when it is a necessity of the position of the churches of Protestant Christianity that they should be polemical, their armour and weapons could not possibly be complete without drawing upon such a history, nor could they be obtained elsewhere so surely and abundantly. It is a thoroughly fitting time for the publication of a valuable work like that before us. If the want of it has not been confessed, the appropriateness of it will be recognised even on its announcement; but the feeling of its great worth and importance will become intense, on any attentive examination of its contents. Here the organization of the Roman hierarchy, the laws, discipline, and doctrines of the Papal Church, are set forth in so clear, orderly, and effective a manner, that we feel ourselves, by its perusal, greatly to have corrected and widened our knowledge, and to have prepared ourselves to take such part as may be dutiful in the warfare against Popery, with something of intelligence and certainty of action.

M. Bungener has had no predecessors, as he says, except Father Paul Sarpi and Pallavicini. The work of the former he describes as "nothing better than a long satire, lifeless and insipid; often, too, inaccurate and unfair;" while "Pallavicini's is but a long and dull apology, more accurate in its details, but feeble in its reasonings, and in the aggregate childish and false." The character of Sarpi's work may be further understood from the fact, that it has been put into the *Index Expurgatorius*: M. Bungener adds that "Pallavicini, too, ought to be there." But the latter is faithful to Rome, and approves of everything done by the Council; so that even less than the prohibited Sarpi can he be trusted by antagonists of Rome.

The conscientiousness, diligence, extreme care, and full learning of M. Bungener, are apparent on every page of his work. But he is also lively and vigorous; presenting a narrative which is exceedingly gratifying to literary taste, as well as satisfying to a sincere and thorough historical inquiry. With the history, a polemical element necessarily interweaves; but therein, also, the author has displayed fairness and charity, combined with a searching power of analysis, and close and inflexible logic.

Mr. Dundas Scott is the translator;—his competency is well known, and his work is executed so as to render the volume as agreeable and impressive a composition as if originally written in our language. The only blemish is the occurrence, quite occasionally, of a few Scotticisms and obsolete words.

*Notes on the Distribution of Gold throughout the World.* With Four Maps. London: James Wyld, Charing-cross East.

*Lectures on Gold, for the instruction of Emigrants about to proceed to Australia.* Delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology. London: David Bogue, Fleet-street.

*The Gold Colonies of Australia.* By G. BUTLER EARP, Author of "Handbook to New Zealand," &c. Enlarged and corrected. London: G. Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

We are very late in our notice of the first of these works. Yet it is a pamphlet which is still one of the most valuable contributions, as it was one of the earliest,

to the new literature of Gold, which the addition of Australian discoveries to those of California called forth. Mr. Wyld dedicates these "Notes on the distribution of Gold" to Sir Roderick Murchison; and they are worthy of it—their character is scientific, while their manner is popular. They contain chapters on the Geology of Gold, the system of Gold-working, the Gold monetary question, Gold in Europe, Siberian Gold regions, Gold in Asia and Australasia, Topography of the New Holland Gold regions, History and description of the Australian Gold regions, the Canadian, Virginian, and Californian Gold regions, those of South America, and of Africa. All the information lying about in numberless books on these topics is here summarized; and is illustrated by Maps of the World—showing the Gold Districts, of the Gold Districts of Australia, of the District from Bathurst to Sydney—with minute details, and of the Gold Districts of California. These are large, clear, well-executed maps, adapted to scientific and practical use. Most valuable to the intending gold-digger, these "Notes" have also the characteristics which will render them especially valuable to geographers and scientific men.—The "Lectures" at the Museum of Practical Geology are one of the first fruits—and a promising one—of the inauguration of the "Government School of Mines, and of Science applied to the Arts." It is the book for the emigrant to a gold country,—not likely to be surpassed in the accuracy, completeness, or practicalness of its information. The lecturers were as eminent as could be furnished, and their topics wisely arranged and forming a comprehensive treatment of the whole subject. They are,—"The Geology of Australia, especially of the Gold Regions," by J. B. Jukes, M.A., F.G.S.; "On our knowledge of Australian Rocks as derived from their Organic remains," by Edward Forbes, F.R.S.; "The Chemical Properties of Gold, and the mode of distinguishing it," by Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S.; "The Dressing of Gold Ores," by W. W. Smyth, M.A., F.G.S.; "The Metallurgical Treatment and Assaying of Gold Ores," by Dr. Percy, F.R.S.; and "The History and Statistics of Gold," by Mr. Robert Hunt. Recommendation is superfluous: the book is undoubtedly the best that English science could furnish on the subject.—Mr. Earp's "Gold Colonies of Australia" is best commended by the fact, that it had sold 20,000 copies before this enlarged and corrected reprint was prepared. The History, Territorial Division, Produce, and Natural Capabilities of the country, are all treated in considerable detail; the notices of the Gold mines are brought down to the latest dates, and emigrants are instructed "how to get to them," and advised on the general matters needing their attention. It is a reliable book; presenting the hardships and trials of the emigrant's life, as well as its advantages and bright expectations, to view; and a better companion could hardly be recommended to those who are looking Australia-ward. We may add that it is a marvel of cheapness—at a shilling!

*Emigration, in its Moral and Religious Aspects. A Sermon, by the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, of Royston. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.*

How slow generally is the movement of our religious teachers, and how do they pass by the great questions of the life and labour of the day! That Mr. Barrett has brought the topic of Emigration into the pulpit, is itself enough to secure him our sympathy and commendation. But the manner in which he has done it will engage the earnest approval of all thoughtful Christian people. He recognises that—

"The Providence of God, in revealing the treasures of the earth at the Antipodes, and thus drawing out a large tide of perpetually swelling emigration, is doing that for the future population and evangelization of the globe, over which the Church of Christ has been dreaming these many centuries."

He, therefore, discusses "The Church's duty in regard to emigration, and the claim of our colonies to an intelligent and Christian sympathy." Mr. Barrett adds to the ordinary furniture of a wise Christian teacher, the experiences of a Missionary in two of our colonies; and he treats his subject with a strength and positiveness of which most men would be incapable. His several points are these:—

"That the vast majority of those who are leaving our shores are men of great energy and determination, whose ruling motive is the desire to make a fortune. . . .—A solemn fact, a most awakening appeal to us, that the Christian and life-giving energy is not in proportion to the worldly and money-seeking energy. . . .

"That the new circumstances of a colony have an inevitable tendency to weaken moral and religious restraints.

"That the history of individuals and of peoples has hitherto furnished no other regenerating principle for society than the Gospel of Christ.

"That the only foundation upon which our colonies may rest their hope of God's blessing upon the present movement is, their adherence to the principles of the Gospel of Christ."

Each of these suggestions is co-operative to the illustration and enforcement of the thought, that our departing emigrants may be made, and ought to be, "the true crusaders, the real missionaries," through whom the ends of the earth may receive the salvation of God. The large heart, clear intelligence, and strong judgment, this discourse displays, will win the sympathy of every one by whom it is perused. It ought to stimulate a healthy feeling and action on the subject of Emigration in our churches.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**TEA GATHERING IN CHINA.**—In the year 1848, "the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company" desired much to improve the cultivation of tea on the Himalaya Mountains. Government tea plantations already existed there: the plants, originally imported into India from the southern parts of China, were inferior, and, in order to get at the finer varieties, it was essential to explore the North. No foreigner could penetrate into the best tea districts and be safe. In their difficulty, the Hon. Court of Directors had recourse to Mr. Fortune. That gentleman had visited China in 1843, being botanical collector to the Horticultural Society of London, and curator of the garden of the Society of Apothecaries, and had passed three years in the country, forming botanical collections and gaining a knowledge of the exclusive people. He could speak the Chinese language sufficiently well to be understood, and his experience had taught him to believe the Chinese inhabitants of the North, and especially of the interior, civil, harmless, and obliging. In 1848 Mr. Fortune accepted the proffered mission of the East India Company, set out for the interesting region, and resolved to make his way to the best tea districts of the country, unaccompanied by a European, and himself disguised—for safety sake—as a native of China. In September, 1851, the adventurous traveller returned to England, having forwarded to the Himalaya mountains 20,000 plants from the best black and green tea countries of central China, and having himself conveyed from China to India six first-rate manufacturers, two headmen, and a large supply of implements "from the celebrated Hwuy-chow districts." In 1842, Mr. Murray published the tea-gatherer's adventures. It is a singular fact, that a Chinese never drinks cold water, thinks it destructive to health, and hates it. Uncoloured tea is his beverage from morning till night—the essence of the herb drawn out in pure water, and swallowed without milk and sugar. If he travels, he stops in his chair to take his cup, not "his glass." If he pays a visit he is offered tea; if he receives a visitor he proffers it. Before dinner he takes his tea as the French take oysters—as a zest. After dinner he sips his tea as a Scotchman takes his whisky—as a digester. This is done not only without injuring their stomachs, but with positive advantage to their bodily health and general comfort. Yet we Englishmen swallow tea, go to bed, turn and toss, keep awake, get up, complain of unstrung nerves and weak digestion, and visit the doctor, who shakes his head and solemnly says, "Tea!" This is what he says; but what he means, if he has given attention to the subject, is "Metallic Paint." "Foreigners," say the Chinese, "like to have their tea uniform and pretty," so they poison the leaves for the advantage of the English and American merchants. The Chinese would not think of drinking dyed tea, such as we daily imbibe; but the more gypsum and blue he can communicate to the plant the higher becomes its value in the eyes of the English merchant, and the dyeing process accordingly goes on in China to an extent actually alarming. In every hundred pounds of coloured green tea consumed in England more than half a pound of colouring powder made from blue and gypsum is contained. The fact is not now made known to the British public for the first time; we therefore hope that this lucrative dyeing trade will decrease in the Celestial Empire. The Chinese may easily regard us with pity and surprise, as the coats of our stomachs may well rebel against the intrusion of so much mineral trash. Our venerable ancestors, the ancient Britons, painted themselves, and lived on acorns, and we, who live luxuriously, smile at their lamentable ignorance. In one respect, however, the Britons had the advantage of us. They painted their stomachs blue, and used the colour only on the outside—not in. Mr. Fortune furnishes an instructive account of the growth and manufacture of tea, which will be read with interest by the general reader, as well as by the merchant and the man of science. Black and green teas are both made from the same variety of plants; the difference in the appearance of these teas, when the green is not artificially coloured, depending entirely on curing. The process of manufacture is briefly this:—Leaves from which GREEN TEA is to be made, being gathered, are brought from the plantations, and spread thinly out on small bamboo trays, in order to get rid of their moisture. In two hours the leaves are dry; they are then thrown into roasting-pans, and rapidly moved about and shaken up. Affected by the heat, they make a crackling noise, become moist and flaccid, and yield a considerable portion of vapour. In this state they remain five minutes, when they are drawn quickly out, and placed upon the rolling-table. Men take their stations at the rolling-table and divide the leaves among them. Each takes as many as he can press with his hands, and makes them up in the form of a ball. The ball is rolled upon the table and greatly compressed to force out the last remaining moisture, and to give the leaves the necessary twist. The leaves are then shaken out upon flat trays, and are carried once more to the roasting pan, where they are kept in rapid motion by the hands of the workmen. In an hour and a half the leaves are well dried, and the colour is fixed, being a dark olive; as up to this time no artificial colour is used. So ends process No. 1. Process No. 2 consists in winnowing and passing the tea through sieves of various sizes, in order to get rid of impurities, and to divide tea into the well-known kinds of Twankey, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder. During this process, the tea is refined in iron pans, and coloured with finely powdered Prussian blue and gypsum.

The method of manufacture of BLACK TEA is different. The distinction in flavour arises from the black being much more roasted or baked than the green, by long exposure to the fire in the iron pans; some kinds are coloured and made more evenly black with a dark metallic substance, called plumbago. The knowing Chinese shrinks from the plumbago, blue, and gypsum, drinks his uncoloured tea, enjoys and thrives upon it. Mr. Fortune, who visited our Government tea plantations of the Himalaya, sees no reason why India should not produce tea in sufficient abundance to enable the native to purchase it upon his own hills at the rate of 4d. a pound. The climate and soil of the Himalayas are in all respects adapted to the cultivation of the plant. We sincerely regret that we have no room in these columns to follow Mr. Fortune more minutely in his charming and most modest narrative; but the reader is informed that pleasant and original descriptions of a singular and original people, are to be met with in the present volume.—*Abridgment of a Review of Mr. Fortune's "Journey to the Tea Countries of China," from the Times.*

**CAUTION—POSTAGE STAMPS.**—A gentleman of this city lately received a letter from St. John's, New Brunswick, the postage of which his correspondent paid, as he supposed, by fastening (as usual) the requisite number of stamps on the outside of the letter; but it appears this is not the proper mode of doing it—payment should be made in money. As the Post-office would not take the stamps in payment for the letter, they clearly had no right to destroy them by stamping, as usual. They, however, destroyed the whole of the stamps (15 in number), and charged 1s. for postage besides, thus obtaining 2s. 3d. for the postage of the letter. The reply to a remonstrance against this procedure was to the effect that the solicitor of the Post-office was of the opinion that there was no legal claim for the value of the stamps. Such may be the law of the case, but we suppose that few persons will regard it as consistent with justice.—*Bristol Mercury.*

**THE CRAIG TELESCOPE.**—on Wandsworth Common, has enabled the observers to perceive the third ring round the satellite of Saturn, whose existence has long been doubtful. A new drawing of the planet and its rings is in preparation by a Fellow of the Royal Society.

**THE SPLENDID KING'S CROSS TERMINUS** of the Great Northern Railway was opened to the public on Thursday, when all the trains outward and inward used it. Lighted with numerous gas-jets, the building presents at night the appearance of a grand illumination."

**A MAN BURNT TO DEATH WHILE DRUNK.**—A labourer named Joseph Allen, aged fifty-six, residing near Birmingham, was, the other night, burnt before his own fireplace. The smell of fire brought down his wife and son, who had gone to bed, and they found the deceased lying before the fire, with his clothes completely burnt and still smouldering. The wretched man was still alive, but horribly burnt, and all that could be got from him was, "I can't, I can't." He was removed in a car to the General Hospital, where he expired two hours after.

**SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—Mr. Dooley, station-master at Astley, eight miles from Manchester, has been found on the railway with his head severed from his body by a train. He had been walking home from another station along the rails at night; it is supposed that he put his foot in a hole, fell violently across the iron, and became insensible; while thus helpless, a train passed over his neck.

**RE-APPEARANCE OF MR. CHOWLER.**—The annual meeting of the Waltham Agricultural Meeting, held on Friday last, was a very dreary affair. It had been announced that the Marquis of Granby would take the chair; but his lordship had "mistaken the day." Lord Berners, who was substituted for the Marquis, had only four supporters. One of them, however, was the famous Mr. Chowler, who once threatened the towns with an invasion of Protectionist cavalry. Lord Berners demanded the support of county lunatic asylums out of the Consolidated Fund—Mr. Chowler, the repeal of the malt-tax. Both bore decided testimony to the improvement of agriculture since the Free-trade era. Stock, they said, was improving in quality and rising in price; and there were more corn stacks than formerly; and a greater breadth of country under cultivation. The sum of Mr. Chowler's demands was—"to be allowed to grow what he liked, and use it as he liked."

**MR. VINCENT** has been lecturing at Sittingbourne to delighted audiences. The meetings were presided over by Sir J. M. Tylden, "who," says a correspondent, "has the moral courage thus to step out of his own rank, and, by his presence, countenance the advocacy of those great principles which Mr. V. so brilliantly and eloquently portrays."

**THE MADIAIS.**—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh presided over a meeting held yesterday week in the Music Hall, to consider the case of the persecuted Madiais. A similar meeting took place in Glasgow on the same day. Memorials to the Queen and the Grand Duke of Tuscany were adopted.

**A VERITABLE MISER.**—Died at Bellaghy, on the 1st instant, Rachel M'Cartney, aged sixty-seven. Through wretchedly penurious habits she managed to save a considerable sum of money. A short time before her death she swallowed fifty notes of £1 each, and also some sovereigns. Rarely has there been such an instance of the *auri sacra fames*, or of "the ruling passion strong in death." In her wretched pallet and on her person were found, after death, large sums of money.

## GLEANINGS.

Jenny Lind has given not less than £40,000, English money, towards the establishment of girls' schools in Sweden.

It is stated that upwards of 250,000 persons have visited Ireland during the last year, through the cheap excursion by railway.

In a barber's shop in North Shields there is a bill recommending a certain patent medicine, with the very dubious heading—" Try one box; no other medicine need ever be taken afterwards."

Amongst recent emigrants to Australia are a son of the Bishop of Exeter, who is gone out as a settler near Melbourne; and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's son, who is gone out to practise at the Australian bar.

H.M. "Windsor Castle," 140, screw-steam-ship, has been ordered to have her name changed to "Wellington," as a tribute to the memory of the late Duke.

The skeletons of a cat and a rat, in excellent preservation, have been found in Gerard's Hall crypt, London. The rat was firmly held in the mouth of the cat. It is thought they had lain there 400 or 500 years.

Dr. Barnes, author of the well-known "Notes on the New Testament," states, in the preface to the concluding volume, that, throughout their compilation, he has strictly adhered to the rule of ceasing to write at 9 o'clock in the morning.

When the Monthyon prize for virtue came to be awarded at a recent sitting of the French Academy, there was some little difficulty in maintaining the gravity of the assembly, for it appeared that the last recipient of the prize was at that moment in prison, having been convicted of felony.

A poetical auctioneer, well known in the county of Durham for his literary powers, concluded a recent announcement of a furniture sale with the following sublime comparison:—"And a host of domestic appre- ciables, in some degree countless as the glittering jewels which beset the lacteal turnpike of the blue ethereal."

Captain Warner has renewed a proposal made to the late Government, to go out to Caffraria with his "long range," and put an end to the war without fee or reward, leaving this to the "liberality" of the Government, after having effected the object.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, of England, and T. F. Meagher (the exile), have been engaged to lecture before the New York Mercantile Library Association during the winter.

An Indian chief once went to the office of the American Commissioner at Chicago, to whom he introduced himself as a very good Indian, a great friend to the Americans, and concluded by asking for a glass of whisky. The commissioner gravely told him that they never gave whiskey to good Indians, who never wished for such things—that it was only used by bad Indians. "Then" replied the Indian, quickly, "me one infernal rascal!"

A couple of pedestrians, "gents from town," passing through a toll-bar, attempted a joke at the expense of a young woman who stood at the door, by asking what the charge was for passing through the bar. "If you are gentlemen, nothing; if you are donkeys, a penny each," replied the damsel, much to their discomfiture.

**THE AUTHOR OF THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE.**—We met a gentleman in a bookstore the other evening searching for the origin of the multiplication table. It was invented by Pythagoras, the Grecian philosopher, 528 years before Christ, and is thus 2,380 years old. It has done great service in the world in the study of mathematics.—*Portland Electric*.

**FLIGHT OF THE HAREM.**—A short time ago a fire occurred at a house adjoining the summer palace of the Sultan, and the ladies of the harem were obliged to take refuge in the gardens. The poor imprisoned birds, however, no sooner found the cage door open than they were off in all directions, and no trace has since been discovered of them.

**IRON PAPER.**—A manufacturer in Wurtemburg has invented a mode of applying a surface-coating to sheet iron, which enables it to take freely the mark of a slate pencil; it is said to be much lighter, and much less liable to injury than a common slate. Baron von Kleist, the proprietor of some iron works at Neudeck, in Bohemia, has lately produced sheet iron paper, from which great things seem to be expected.

**Miss MARTINEAU.**—Miss M. is very deaf, and always carries in her left hand a trumpet; and I was not a little surprised on learning from her that she had never enjoyed the sense of smell, and only on one occasion the sense of taste, and that for a single moment. Miss M. is loved with a sort of idolatry by the people of Ambleside, and especially by the poor, to whom she gives a course of lectures every winter gratuitously.—*Brown's Three Years in Europe*.

**WIVES AT A PREMIUM.**—An Oregon correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in speaking of the famous Oregon land law, which gives a mile square of land to every actual settler married before a certain date, says that it set the whole country astir, and everybody got married that could. The scarcity of marriageable women, however, was such that, in some instances, girls of fourteen, thirteen, twelve, and even eleven years of age, were married, in order to secure the perquisites!—*New York Herald*.

**THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON A TERROR IN THE NURSERY.**—His Grace remarked, on a recent occasion, that he was not always fortunate with children. "I was lately in the house of a French marquis; they brought in a little child to see me; I wanted to take it in my arms, but the child seemed to have a great aversion to me, and shrank from me. So I said to the little thing, 'Pourquoi?' and, clinging to the nurse, it said, 'Il bat tout le monde!' I suppose she had heard her nurse say so, and thought I should beat her."—*Lady's Newspaper*.

**INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON THE WEATHER.**—A Paris astronomer has published the results of twenty years' observations upon the influence of the moon upon the weather. From the new moon to the first quarter it rained (during the period of twenty years embraced in the calculations) 760 days; from the first quarter to the

full moon it rained 845 days; from the full moon to the last quarter it rained 761 days; and from the last quarter to the new moon it rained 696 days. So that during the moon's increase there were 1,609 rainy days, and during her decrease only 1,457—a difference of 152 days. This difference is more likely to have been accidental than the result of any natural cause, and the conclusion which we derive from the statement is, that the moon has no influence upon the weather.

**ANOTHER YANKEE STORY.**—A young gentleman, a stranger in the city of Baltimore (U.S.) recently entered a fashionable church, passed up the middle aisle and down the side without receiving a request to take a seat. A few moments after he re-entered with a large block upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable; again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the church was thrown open! But no, the stranger was a gentleman, he came not there for disturbance, he moved not, smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum until the services were concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off and replaced it where he found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America!—*Weekly News*.

**WANT OF STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS.**—The following anecdote is told by the American papers of Martin Van Buren, who is accused of an inability to give a plain answer to a plain question. The story seems all the more likely to be true from the recent conduct of this statesman. It will be recollected that he was, some years ago, the Free-soil candidate for the presidency. He appears to have disgusted his friends, and gone over to the Democratic party:—Some time ago, when he was on board a steamer, the passengers were talking of this peculiarity, and one of them observed, "I'll wager champagne for the company that one of us shall go down now, and ask Mr. Van Buren the simplest question that can be thought of, and he will evade a direct answer. Yes! and I'll give him leave, too, to tell him why he asks the question, and that there is a bet depending on his reply!" This seemed fair enough, certainly; for to be forewarned was to be forearmed. One of the party was deputed to go down and try the experiment. He found Mr. Van Buren, whom he knew well, in the saloon, and said to him, "Mr. Van Buren, some gentlemen on the upper deck have been accusing you of non-committalism; and have just laid a wager that you wouldn't give a plain answer to the simplest question; and they have deputed me to test the fact. Now, Mr. Van Buren, let me ask you—Where does the sun rise?" Mr. Van Buren's brow contracted; he hesitated a moment, and then replied—"The terms 'east' and 'west,' Mr. —, are conventional; but I—" "That'll do!" interrupted the interrogator; "we've lost the bet."

## BIRTHS.

October 13, at 11, Mecklenburgh-street, Mecklenburgh-square, the lady of R. H. TARRELL, Esq., of a daughter.

October 15, at 9, Woburn-place, Russell-square, the wife of Dr. ROWLAND, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

October 11, at the Independent Chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. T. Gilbert, Mr. C. PENDELL to JANE ROUSE; both of that town.

October 12, at the Particular Baptist Chapel, Smarden, by the Rev. W. Sycklemore, Mr. EDWARD BARTON BARRER, grocer, of Canterbury, to Miss MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. T. ANDERSON, glazier, of Smarden.

October 12, at Park Chapel, Camden-town, by the Rev. John Hoxley, the Rev. JOHN JUKES, of Bedford, to SARAH, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. KILPISE, of the same place.

October 12, by license, at his chapel, Camberwell, the Rev. A. BEN-OLIVE to Miss HANNAH LEWIS, youngest daughter of B. Lewis, Esq., of Albion-cottage, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell.

October 14, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Barbican, London, by the Rev. S. Hillyard, of Bedworth, brother of the bride, RICHARD LATIMER, Esq., of St. George's-road, Newington, Surrey, to Mrs. GENT, of Beech-street, Barbican.

October 14, at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. J. G. Joyes, vicar of Bursford, Oxon, THOMAS, eldest surviving son of J. HOPKINS, Esq., of Graham-house, Dalston, to ELIZABETH ANN, the youngest daughter of the late J. NEEDHAM, Esq., of Shore-ditch.

## DEATHS.

October 6, at Acton Castle, Cornwall, aged 82, Vice-Admiral BULWERLEY MACKWORTH PEARD.

October 8, at his seat, Dun crab, in Perthshire, in his 43rd year, WILLIAM, ninth Lord ROLLO.

October 10, at 4, Stepney-green, aged 4 years and 3 months, JAMES STUART, daughter of the Rev. J. KENNEDY.

October 10, at Dromore, ELIZABETH ANN PHILLIMORE, the eldest daughter of Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L.

October 10, in her 24th year, deeply lamented, MARY ANNE, the beloved wife of Mr. R. HULL, jeweller, of Newmarket.

October 11, at Aston-place, Holloway-road, in her 87th year, beloved and respected by all who knew her, ELIZABETH, widow of the late J. ATKINSON.

October 11, at her residence, 65, Regent-street, Cambridge, after two days' illness, ANNA HOBART POTTS, the beloved wife of R. Potts, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

October 11, in his 68th year, the Rev. ARCHDALE WILSON TAYLOR, rector of Stoke Newington.

October 11, at Scarborough, to the inexpressible grief of her family, aged 10 years, CAROLINE EMMA, the second and beloved daughter of the Rev. J. D. JEFFERSON, of Thicket Priory, Yorkshire. She fell over the balusters, and was killed on the spot.

October 12, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Hull, after one week's illness, aged 52, the Rev. JAMES CORN, late of Godmanchester.

October 12, aged 79, Mr. WILLIAM HUMPHREYS GENEVY, Newmarket-terrace, Cambridge-heath.

October 12, at Mansfield, in his 80th year, the Rev. ROBERT WRAZER, having for more than fifty years faithfully and laboriously discharged the ministerial office there.

October 12, RACHEL, the third wife of Mr. J. CRISP, of Mount Pleasant, Newmarket-road, Norwich.

October 13, at Court Hey, near Liverpool, in his 15th year, JOHN, eldest son of R. GLADSTONE, Esq.

October 13, at Gloucester-place, Hulme, Manchester, of seafarers, after thirty-five hours' illness, aged four years and four months, JOHN MAURICE JONES, son of the Rev. R. Jones.

October 13, at the Tabernacle-house, Wotton-under-Edge, greatly beloved and regretted by all who knew her, SARAH, daughter of the late Rev. G. PAYNE, LL.D., and wife of the Rev. J. T. FRAZER.

**THE NEW LINE OF SCREW STEAMERS** about to be started by the Cunard Company to run from Liverpool to Chagres and New York has just been advertised. The fleet is to consist of six vessels, each of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons burthen, and between 300 and 400 horses power, and the names are to be the "Andes," the "Alps," the "Taurus," the "Etna," the "Jura," and the "Caucasus." Two or three of them are already launched, and the first is to sail on the 8th of December next.

**THE REGISTRATION.**—For Hertfordshire the Tories have gained forty-three votes. At Liverpool the Reformers have gained no less than 879; at Leicester 161; at Exeter they have also somewhat gained. They have also gained considerably in the West Riding.

**MURDER IN SCOTLAND.**—A man named M'Garrane, living at Irvine, has murdered his aged father-in-law. M'Garrane's wife had run away with another man; the husband went to her father, who knew nothing of the flight, quarrelled with him, and stabbed him twice with a knife: the second wound was fatal. The homicide escaped, but has since been captured. He has confessed the crime.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been rather active during the past week. On Wednesday, after the settlement of the account, the Funds declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ , but subsequently rallied. The more favourable accounts from Paris, together with the news from the Cape, America, and Peru, also caused a firmness in the market, which has been maintained. Exchequer Bills have advanced in price. The tendency to speculate still increases, and new schemes for the investment of capital are daily appearing. The Government brokers have appeared again as buyers of stock to be cancelled, the year's surplus to July 5th being £1,745,442. 16s. 4d., and from the 12th inst. to the 5th of January next, £438,740 14s. 7d., is to be applied by the National Debt Commissioners, all to the purchase of stock.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 per Ct. Bid.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
India Stock ..	277 6	274 6	274	276	276	275
Bank Stock ..	235 10	224 10	224 10	231 5	234 10	224
Exch. Bills ..	76 pm.	74 pm.	77 pm.	71 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.
India Bonds ..	87 pm.	86 pm.	88 pm.	83 pm.	88 pm.	88 pm.
Long Annuit.	64	64	64	—	64	64

The Bank of England weekly statement of liabilities and assets is to the 9th inst. The working of the quarterly official payments had scarcely commenced, and hence we have an increase of metallic treasure arising from previous Australian imports only just paid in. The public deposits attained their maximum for the quarter, the discount business remained pretty steady, and the circulation was also about the same.

The imports of specie and bullion have been only to the extent of £107,000—the exports have also been moderate, say £280,000. From London the shipments were 24,757 ounces of gold, and 111,220 ounces of silver, of the aggregate value of about £118,000. From the outports, the shipments have been above £161,000.

The Foreign Market has been very active, and a large amount of business has been done in Spanish and Sardinian, which have been well supported; the latter is  $\frac{1}{4}$  higher this week. The Turkish Loan is  $\frac{1}{4}$  lower. It was influenced by a report that the Finance Minister at Constantinople had been displaced, owing to difficulties he had raised respecting the loan. The Swedish Scrip has suffered from sales to some extent, partly for the purpose of realizing, and also owing to the payment of the first instalment. There has been a rise of 4 per cent. in Buenos Ayres Bonds, arising from the liberal enactments of the General Government of the River Plate, by which the resources of that country are likely to be fully developed. The Bonds are now 76 to 78.

The Railway Market shows much firmness, with a decidedly upward tendency, and business is increasing, particularly in French shares, large purchasing orders having been received from abroad. On Thursday, the settlement appeared to be in favour of the speculators for an advance, and the rates of "continuation," which had been rather high the day before, became more moderate. The old lines appeared to meet with more attention, but Caledonian have risen £3 to £4, owing to the continued large traffic and the change in the board of direction.

The total capital required by all the various Joint-Stock Companies projected during the present year is estimated to amount to £30,000,000, independently of the usual supplies in the shape of calls and loans for established companies. This includes many railway projects, especially in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. There is one to join the London and North-Western, passing through Hampstead and Kentish Town, and

joining the Blackwall Junction. Another contemplates increased railway accommodation to the district lying South of London, and in the more immediate vicinity of the metropolis. It will be in connexion with the London and South-Western Railway, and will be specially formed for the accommodation of the passenger traffic to the New Crystal Palace. A railroad is also projected from Cowes and Ryde to Niton, Isle of Wight. Its length will be 22 miles, and the proposed capital is £240,000, or about £11,000 per mile. The London Dock Company contemplate an enlargement of their works, by the construction of an additional river entrance.

Trade in the provinces continues good.

*Henry Penny's Improved Patent Metallic Pocket Book Diary for 1853.* London: H. Penny, 11, Old Bailey.

THIS elegant little Pocket Book contains all the usual information of such books, well digested, and conveniently arranged. But its peculiar value consists in the material used for the Diary. The paper is so prepared, that, with the metallic pencil, it gives a good substitute for ink, in clearness and indelibility. To men of mercantile pursuits, to public men, and, indeed, to all who usually keep a brief note of daily events, this Pocket Book will be found an invaluable *vade mecum*.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Brazil .....	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Do. Account .....	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Equador .....	41
8 per Cent. Reduced .....	99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Dutch 4 per cent .....	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> New.....	103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	French 3 per cent .....	75 50
Long Annuities .....	6 3 16	Granada .....	31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bank Stock .....	224	Mexican 3 pr. cent. new .....	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5
India Stock .....	—	Portuguese .....	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Exchequer Bills— June .....	76 pm.	Russian 5 .....	119
India Bonds .....	68 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent .....	51 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
		Ditto 3 per cent .....	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
		Ditto Passive .....	—

#### THE GAZETTE:

Friday, October 15.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 9th of October, 1853.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	34,907,830	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	20,888,676
		Silver Bullion .....	19,154
£34,907,830		£34,907,830	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Bank	3,559,657
Public Dépôts (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	9,076,438
Other Deposits .....	11,493,050
Seven-day & other Bills .....	1,456,439
£40,138,584	£40,138,584

Dated the 14th day of October, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85.—

Brin Iwan, Cibrhedy, Carmarthenshire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

DAINES, SAMUEL, New Bond-street, hosier and glover, October 28, November 18: solicitors, Messrs. Lepard and Co., Cloak-lane, City.

DAWSON, ALFRED, Charles-street, Mile-end New-town, engineer, October 21, November 18: solicitor, Mr. Ellis, Cornhill, City.

HOGARTH, JOHN, Rotherhithe-street, Surrey, iron merchant, October 26, November 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle, Cornhill, City.

PICKETT, AUGUSTUS, Brighton, brick maker, October 28, November 29: solicitor, Mr. Gownton, Bedford-row, London.

CANNING, CHARLES HENRY, Birmingham, draper, October 30, November 20: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury, City; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, grocer, October 28, November 18: solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MURRAY, JAMES, Dundee, ironmonger, October 21 and November 11.

GRAY, JAMES, Dundee, merchant, October 21 and November 11.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Samuel Wagstaff and Thomas Baylis, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturers, final div.; at Basinghall-street, October 30—  
Mary and Thomas Archer Butterfield, Boyton, linen drapers, third div. of 4d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, October 23, and two subsequent Saturdays—Thomas and Robert Hatfield, Clapham, plumbers, first div. of 3s. 2d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, October 23, and two subsequent Saturdays—Thomas Hatfield, Clapham, plumber, first div. of 1s. 5d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, October 23, and two subsequent Saturdays—Edward Tinsley, Cradley-heath, Staffordshire, cooper, first div. of 2s. 5d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—John and George Clarke, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, of Ropemaker's-street, London, and of Burton Latimer, Isham, and Spanton, Northamptonshire, carpet manufacturer's, fifth div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, October 19.

#### BANKRUPTS.

TUBBS, RICHARD THOMAS, Holywell-street, Shoreditch, haberdasher, November 2, December 2: solicitor, Mr. Archer, Bloomsbury-street.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, and New-street, Southwark Bridge-road, ironfounder, November 2, December 2: solicitor, Mr. Boston, Southampton-street, Strand.

WALL, ABIAZTH BROWN, Bishop's-road, Bayswater, apothecary.

October 23, December 4: solicitor, Mr. Orchard, Staple-inn, Holborn.

LEW, CAROLINE, Park-street, Oxford-street, baker, October 25, December 4: solicitor, Mr. Scarman, Coleman-street.

BRIMACOMBE, JOHN, Falmouth, Cornwall, wine merchant, October 26, November 23: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor, and Colliison, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Laidman, Exeter.

STOCKS, SIMON LUMB, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, draper, November 4 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. J. and J. H. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

M'BRUN, ROBERT, Wetherby, Yorkshire, grocer, November 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary Axe, London, and Messrs. Barr and Nelson, Leeds.

BELL, THOMAS, and CHAMP, AMBROSE, Liverpool, provision dealers, October 29 and November 19: solicitor, Mr. Dewhurst, Liverpool.

LOWCOCK, WILLIAM, Bootle, Lancashire, butcher, October 29 and November 19: solicitor, Mr. Greycraft, Liverpool.

SMITH, GEORGE, Liverpool, tailor, November 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Duncan and Co., Liverpool.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

HORNSBURGH, JAMES GORDON, Dundee, corn merchant, October 25 and November 15.

#### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, October 18th.

The quantity of English Wheat at market this morning was small, but having a large supply of foreign from the Baltic and Black Seas, the trade was slow for all descriptions, though sellers would not accept less than last Monday's prices. Flour met with a limited sale at previous rates. Barley quite as dear. Beans and Peas without alteration. We had a better arrival of Oats, there was, however, a fair sale to-day for good Corn, at the prices of Monday last. Carrawayseed fully as dear. Linseed Cakes sold fully as dear. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34 to 46	Dantzig .....	44 to 52
Ditto White .....	34 .. 52	Anhalt and Marks .....	—
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .....	40 .. 44	Pomeranian red .....	42 .. 44
Ditto, Red .....	42 .. 44	Rostock .....	44 .. 48
Devon, and Somer-set, Red .....	—	Danish and Fries-land .....	36 .. 38
Rye .....	30 .. 32	Petersburgh, Arch-angel and Riga .....	38 .. 40
Barley .....	26 .. 34	Polish Odessa .....	36 .. 38
Scotch .....	26 .. 30	Marianopolis & Ber- dianski .....	40 .. 42
Maple .....	32 .. 34	Taganrog .....	38 .. 40
White .....	38 .. 40	Brabant and French .....	40 .. 48
Boilers .....	42 .. 44	Ditto White .....	46 .. 48
Seas, Large .....	30 .. 32	Salonica .....	50 .. 52
Ticks .....	30 .. 33	Egyptian .....	50 .. 52
Harrow .....	32 .. 34	Rye .....	28 .. 30
Pigeon .....	38 .. 40	Wismar & Bostock .....	—
Oats—		Danish .....	24 .. 26
Linc. & York. feed	17 .. 19	Saal .....	28 .. 28
Do. Poland & Pot.	21 .. 22	East Friesland .....	21 .. 22
Berwick & Scotch.	21 .. 24	Egyptian .....	19 .. 20
Scotish feed .....	18 .. 22	Danube .....	20 .. 21
Irish feed and black	16 .. 18	Peas, White .....	64 .. 36
Ditto Potato .....	20 .. 21	Boilers .....	38 .. 40
Linseed, sowing .....	50 .. 54	Beans, Horse .....	28 .. 30
		Pigeon .....	28 .. 30
		Egyptian .....	28 .. 30
		Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Fries-land, feed and brik.	17 .. 19
		Do. thick and brew .....	18 .. 20
		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .....	19 .. 19
		Flour—	
		U. S., per 196 lbs ..	20 .. 23
		Hamburg .....	19 .. 21
		Dantzic and Stettin ..	19 .. 22
		French, per 280 lbs.	30 .. 34
		Town .....	37 .. 40
		AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR OCT. 9.	
		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
		Wheat .....	40. 9d.
		Barley .....	27 7
		Oats .....	18 5
		Rye .....	30 5
		Beans .....	34 3
		Peas .....	30 7

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, October 18.

The arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts were unusually extensive, even the time of year considered, and we observed a slight improvement in their general condition, yet it was decidedly inferior for the season. The total number of Beasts in the market exceeded 6,000 head; hence, the demand for all breeds was in a depressed state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per lbs., and several hundreds were turned out unsold. The top figure for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per lbs. The supply of Sheep being on the increase, the demand for that description of stock ruled heavy. In some few instances the prime old Downs realized last Monday's prices; viz., 4s. 6d. per lbs., but all other breeds gave way 2d. per 8 lbs. We had a very slow sale for Calves, the number of which was good, at Friday's decline in the quotations. The show of Pigs was tolerably extensive; nevertheless, the Pork trade ruled steady at late rates.

Prices per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef ..... 2s. 0d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal ..... | 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. |

Mutton ..... 3s. 2d. .. 4s. 6d. | Pork ..... | 2s. 10d. .. 3s. 10d. |

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pig.

Friday ..... 916 .. | 5,800 .. | 429 .. | 390 |

Monday ..... 6,357 .. | 39,130 .. | 271 .. | 440 |

NEWGATE AND LADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 18th.—

The demand for prime Beef, Mutton, and Pork is very firm, at extreme quotations. Otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state. The supplies on offer are seasonably extensive, but

## PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

Distinguished by the Patronage of Her MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and the unanimous awards of both COUNCIL and PRIZE "MEDALS" at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

THE limited consumption of Chocolate in England has arisen chiefly from the difficulty of procuring Chocolate of the best quality, and from the want of knowledge to prepare it properly for the table. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government from using deleterious ingredients, hence their superiority and the universal consumption of Chocolate in that country.

By the Jurors' report (class 29) it is shown that the best producing Cocoa countries export the choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. This, and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices, have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different preparations of Chocolate.

In 1850 the Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with genuine unadulterated Chocolate, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but at considerably lower prices, by saving the import duty of 5d. per lb., and other charges, thus placing their superior articles of food and beverage within the reach of all classes of consumers. In their competition with the manufacturers of all nations, the Company obtained an unrivalled distinction, and the Jurors' report pronounces their production "fully equal to those of France."

As an evidence that genuine Chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appreciated by the English people, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact, that during the Great Exhibition of 1851, the consumption of the Company's Exhibition Prize Chocolate in the Central Refreshment Court exceeded that of Tea or Coffee, and it is now almost universally recommended by the medical profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which enters into the human dietary.

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES in 1lb. and 1lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per lb.; with vanilla, from 3s. to 6s. per lb. These are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, both of which are so decidedly inferior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolatier, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 2lb. box of tablets, and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.

HONEY CHOCOLATES, a combination of the purest heather Honey with the mildest French Cocoa, in pots, 1s. 3d. each, highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation, is universally acknowledged to be the best article of soluble Chocolate ever introduced in England, is an excellent substitute for Butter, and no nursery should be without it. To invalids an inestimable boon.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS, which this Company have had the honour of supplying to the most distinguished families in the Kingdom, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert.

FANCY CHOCOLATES, in Medallions, Railway Pastilles, Penny Sticks, Statuettes, Cigars, &c.

CHOCOLATE POWDER, loose, and in packets, at 1s. per lb., and upwards.

FRENCH SYRUPS, in bottles, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. each, prepared from the choicest fruits, and when mixed with cold water, form an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with puddings, for flavouring Jellies, Creams, &c.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS, in fancy boxes, 1s. each. FRENCH CONSERVES, in fancy boxes, 6d. each.

Travellers by sea or land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate.

As several unprincipled houses are attempting to palm off their inferior goods by imitating the Company's packages, consumers are particularly requested to observe the name and address on each packet, and to purchase only of the Company's regularly appointed agents, lists of whom will be frequently published in all the principal London and Provincial papers, and Bradshaw's Railway Guides.

Agents wanted for vacant towns.

SHIPPING AGENTS.—Kruse and Co., Ship Chandlers and Provision Merchants, 11, Savage Gardens.

N. W. INDIA AGENTS.—Peake, Allen, and Co., Umballa.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the following London Agents:—

Abbiss and Co., tea-dealers and grocers, 60, Gracechurch-street. Armstrong, G., tea-dealers, 42, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly. Budgen, Mr., grocer, 23, High-street, Kensington. Clifford, E., French and Italian Warehousemen, Lower Grosvenor-street. Eve, John O., tea-dealer, 425, West Strand. Foote, W., tea-dealer, 5 and 6, Philpot-lane. Grignon and Co., Italian warehousemen, 2 and 3, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

Retailed by the Principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the Kingdom.

CHOCOLATE MILLS, ISLEWORTH.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—35, PUDDING-LANE, CITY; WEST END DEPOT—221, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

Post Office orders and applications for Agencies to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDERS, Wholesale Depot.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

## LIFE.

Empowered by Special Act, 15 Vict., cap. 53.

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LIFE COMPANY.—In the first five years, 3,120 Life Policies were issued, for £553,303, the annual premiums on which amounted to £32,876 17s. 6d. The Deaths had consumed 5 per cent. of the premiums. After providing for all liabilities there remained a profit on the five years' business of £8,025 1s. 7d., one-half of which has been carried to a Reserved Fund, and the other half divided among the members, and averaging in present Cash value about one-fourth of the premiums received. The annual income from Life Premiums at the present time is £27,619.

FIRE SOCIETY.—In the first four years, 6,766 policies for £2,724,120 were issued. The losses have not exceeded 45 per cent. of the premiums. The return in Cash to Members amounted to one-eighth of the premiums received. These Offices combine the pure mutual principle with every modern improvement in the assurance system.

## PROGRESS IN 1852.

New Policies issued.	LIFE.		FIRE.		
	First 41 weeks 1850	473	278,026	1,116	£443,610
" 1851	586	118,024	1,485	557,587	
" 1852	586	187,850	1,566	887,903	
Excess of 1852 over 1851	270	266,826	181	£130,506	

Persons effecting Life Assurances in 1852 will participate in the next Division of Profits.

W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The highest medical authorities recommend brandy and water as the best customary beverage, and particularly as an efficient preventive of diarrhoeic complaints at this season; they equally concur in preferring Betts's Patent Brandy, as the poorest and most wholesome. It is unequalled for preserving fruits, home-made wines, &c. Sold throughout the kingdom, by respectable wine and spirit merchants, in glass bottles, protected by the patent metallic capsules; and at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, in dozens, bottles and cases included, at 18s. per gallon, or in stone jars of two gallons and upwards at 16s. per gallon, pale or coloured.

J. T. BETTS AND CO., French Brandy Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, St. John-street.

## IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

THE HOOPING COUGH, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is BELIEVED IN A NEW HOUR, AND COMPLETELY CURED in from fourteen to twenty-one days, by the

GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils;

and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blains, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 68, Oxford-street; Mr. Trout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT should be used in preference to any other; it is patronized by the most eminent medical men in London, and considered by them the most nutritious imported. It is extensively used in the families of the Nobility and Gentry; it bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allé-place, Great Allé-street.

Sold also by Snow, Paternoster-row; Williams, Moorgate-street; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Modes, Camberwell; Poultney, Hackney; Bromfield, Conduit-street; Greenwall, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood; and others.

BEST WALL'S-END SCREENED COALS..... 2s. per Ton delivered.

NEWCASTLE..... 2s. Ditto

LARGE INLAND..... 17s. 6d. Ditto

BEST WELCH COALS, a most powerful fuel (burning free from smoke), strongly recommended for Steam purposes, at a reduced price.

E. and W. STURGE respectfully submit their present prices of Coals, and assure their friends and the Public that all orders receive the strictest attention as to quality, size, &c.

N.B.—The Inland Coal will keep alight for hours without stirring, which renders it valuable where a fire is required at night.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

## PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS,

THE CHARACTERISTIC AND BEAUTIFULLY LITHOGRAPHED

PORTRAIT OF EDWARD MIALL, M.P., Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

"This has been drawn from life on stone by Mr. Bell Smith and is a very correct and characteristic likeness."—*Patriot*.

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HANDSOME FRAMES for the Portrait, in great variety of style, and at reasonable prices, may be obtained of the Publisher, who will send the Framed Portrait (carefully packed) to any part of the country, on receiving instructions, accompanied by a Post-office order.

Published by WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London; and supplied by Booksellers and News Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

## VINEGAR AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

Some time ago the spirited Proprietors of the *Lancet* appointed a body of Analytical Sanitary Commissioners to analyse the solids and fluids consumed by all classes of society. The results of these inquiries have been published from time to time, and have astounded the people of this country by the fact that, with few exceptions, every article of food is more or less adulterated with deleterious substances. The Commissioners have just published a Report of their Analysis of TWENTY-EIGHT SAMPLES of VINEGAR purchased from different Retailers of the article, who received it from the London Manufacturers; FOUR ONLY OF WHICH WERE FREE FROM POISON. The first on the list was manufactured by

## HILLS AND UNDERWOOD,

OF NORWICH,

AND 25, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

The report goes on to prove that the Adulterations, which are of a most injurious character, are effected by the Vinegar Makers themselves, and not by the Retailers. Sulphuric and other Acids are freely used, and the public health must inevitably suffer. Such conduct on the part of manufacturers cannot be too severely censured; and the public should take care to support only such firms as those of HILLS AND UNDERWOOD, who have manufactured a pure and first-rate article in competition with those who use Sulphuric Acid or Vitriol.

The analysis of the *Lancet* Commissioners furnish a singular confirmation of the decision of the judges in this particular department of the GREAT EXHIBITION, the firm of HILLS AND UNDERWOOD having had the honour of carrying off the PRIZE for the BEST VINEGAR on that occasion.

HILLS AND UNDERWOOD'S VINEGAR is supplied by the most respectable Spirit-dealers, Grocers, and Olimen, in Town and Country.

## W. FONTAINE, SOAP AND CANDLE

MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

EAST STREET, HOXTON OLD TOWN;

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Fontaine's Best Composite Candles (No. 1)..... 0 8 per lb.

Fontaine's Composite Candles (No. 2)..... 0 7 do.

Fontaine's Mid-size Three's, 2 Wicks..... 0 7 do.

**NEW and CHEERFUL REGISTER**  
STOVE.—In the construction of the BURTON REGISTER STOVE, it was the first care of the inventor, WILLIAM S. BURTON, to avail himself of the most valued of modern improvements in the art of heating; and, secondly, so to modify and alter the receptacle for the coals as at once to obtain the simplest and most perfect combustion. After a long series of experiments, he has, by the substitution of a graceful form of shell for the present clumsy and ill-adapted bars, succeeded in producing a Stove which, for soft and brilliant light, as well as purity and quantity of heat, is far beyond his most sanguine expectations, while for cleanliness and cheerfulness it is utterly unapproachable. Price, from £6s. to £15. To be seen in use daily in his show-rooms, where also are to be seen

**250 STOVES and 325 FENDERS** (exclusive of reserved stock) all differing in pattern, forming the largest assortment ever collected together. They are marked in plain figures, and at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, £3 12s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; bronzed fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; steel fenders, from £2 15s. to £6; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from £2 15s. to £7 7s.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to 14 4s. Sylvester and all other patent stoves, with radiating hearth-plates; and kitchen ranges, which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges—

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and  
Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

WILLIAMS BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated, and Japanned Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and 4 and 5, Perry's-place. Established A.D. 1820.

#### OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally discovered in the year 1805, and is the only genuine Townsend's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most *incurable Chronic Maladies*, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through the upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the *gastric juice* of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly in the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

#### NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the *Secretions and Excretions*, and assists nature to expel from the system all *humurs, impure particles, and恶质 matter*, through the *Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin*—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the *nervous system*, tones up and strengthens the *digestive apparatus*, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant Humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross *Erupptions of all kinds* on the face, neck, and breast; removes *sourness of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulences*; allays *inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys*; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

#### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE,

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In *spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general debility, painful, suppressed, or excessive menses*, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

#### GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons: In cases of

#### SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM,

It has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured, where the entire surface of the body was covered with scales or scabs, sores under the arms, gathering in the ears, inflamed and suppurating eyelids, swelled glands, or with long-standing ulcers, fever sores, fistulae, and decay of the bones. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an *impure state of the blood* as the "Old Doctor's" Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. *Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomach, pain in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c.* There are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of *rheumatism and gout*. Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all tendencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most beneficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of *morbid matter*, the *stomach of bile*, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an *equilibrium* of the circulation, opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the *insensible perspiration*, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and *poisonous humours* of the blood are eliminated from the body.

In the winter, it gives *tone and vitality* to the whole system, restoring warmth to *cold feet and cold hands*; causing the blood to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts most blandly on the nervous system, to allay *irritation, cramps, spasms, &c.*

#### GREAT AMERICAN WAREHOUSE,

378, STRAND, LONDON.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Imperial Quarts, 7s. 6d. Mammoths, holding two Quarts, 11s. Six Mammoths sent free to any part of the kingdom for 60s. By this reduction in Small Quarts and Mammoths, there is an immense gain to the purchaser.

## TRAFLAGAR LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CHIEF OFFICES: No. 40, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £250,000,

Fully subscribed for by nearly ELEVEN HUNDRED SHAREHOLDERS, whose names and addresses are published with the Prospectuses, thereby offering the most perfect security to all parties transacting business with the Association.

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#### SOLICITOR.

E. Patchitt, Esq.

#### SECRETARY AND AGENT.

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#### IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

#### COMBINING MOST VALUABLE ADVANTAGES FOR ASSURERS AND SHAREHOLDERS.

I. Ten per cent. of the entire profits of the Society is appropriated for the formation of a Relief Fund, for the benefit of Members, their Widows and Orphans, in the event of pecuniary misfortune.  
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